"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local snow or rain today; partly cloudy Thursday; moderate west winds, becoming variable.
Full weather report on Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,815. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, 2 cents.

VILLA PLANNING A NEW REPUBLIC

Recent Moves Indicate He Will Join Maderos and Angeles in a Northern Government.

TO SURRENDER MEXICO CITY

Carranza General Approaching from the East and Great Uncertainty Prevails There.

RAILWAY OFFICES SHIFTED

Villa Calls Gutierrez a Traitor and Says He Took $5,000,000 When He Fled from the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gen. Francisco Villa is believed in well-informed circles in Washington to be contemplating the evacuation of Mexico City, the withdrawel of his forces toward Torreon, and the establishment of an independent government or republic in Northern Mexico.

Official dispatches received by the State Department strengthen this impression and indicate that Villa, supported mainly by Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Maderos, may set up such a government in the north, giving it the color of authority by asserting that it is done under the name of the so-called convention.

Villa has not entered Mexico City in the present crisis. He started for the capital from Aguascalientes when he learned of the flight of Provisional President Gutierrez, but halted at Queretaro, and is giving orders to his agents in the capital from that point. There have been reports in Mexico City that Villa was coming there, but the belief is growing that he will return to the North instead of taking chances on being cooped up in the capital.

Official advices to the State Department said today that Villa was preparing to evacuate the capital. He has given orders to the general offices of the National Railways Company of Mexico to move north. The railways have been operated by Villa as military lines. The various departments of the National Railways spent yesterday packing up records and furniture which are to be taken into the North with Villa when he gives orders for the evacuation of the capital.

While Villa is preparing for the contingency of the capture of the capital by Gen. Obregon's forces and arranging for withdrawal toward the north, Gen. Angeles, who has for some time been Villa's real choice for the Presidency, is handling the situation in the north from Monterey as a base. On Friday, just before the flight of Gen. Gutierrez from the capital, Gen. Angeles entered Monterey with the Maderos and delivered a significant speech to the people. He made a strong plea for the support of all the religious elements of the country, and declared in favor of religious toleration. The Angeles speech is interpreted by some as a keynote speech for the Provisional Presidency of the proposed Villa Government in the North.

Extent of the Villa Territory.

These and other developments today are regarded as strengthening the theory that it is Villa's intention to establish a new republic in the North which would include everything north of a line drawn from aMtamoras at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, through Monterey, Torreon, and Durango to the Pacific oCast. The new Villa Government, it is believed, would take over the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, and the northern ends of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. It is generally admitted here that if Villa, Angeles, and the Maderos should mass their troops in this region it would be difficult for the Carrancistas or any other element to dislodge them without a most difficult campaign.

Gen. Obregon, the leading commander of the Carrancista forces, is now preparing to capture the Mexican capital, and expects to be in control there very soon. The fact that the Villa Provisional Government forces are moving records because they are uncertain of thir ability to dfend the capital, is interpreted as a forerunner of the evacuation of Mexico City and its capture by the forces of Gen. Obregon.

Forces acting under the directions of Gen. Obregon and the Constitutionalists are now in control of the region westward from Guadalajara to the Pacific Coast. Guadalajara is expected to fall any day, if it has not already been evacuated by the convention forces, as the Constitutionalist claim. The capture of Guadalajara and the occupation of *Mexico City by the forces of Gen. Obregon* would render precarious the position of detached convention units.

After the withdrawal of the Provisional Government forces and the establishment of Villa's republic in the north, it is believed to be Villa's plan to count upon the possibility of dissension among the Carrancistas and to attack them in an effort to retake the capital at the first favorable moment. Should the Carrancistas be able to strengthen their Government in Mexico City it would develop into a contest between the Villistas and the Carrancistas, and between the north and south.

Uncertainty in the Capitol.

The State Department's announcement of the situation in Mexico City today, said:

"The department is in receipt of a dispatch, dated Jan. 18, 3 P. M., from Mexico City, with reference to the general political situation. The dispatch states that the city is quiet, but there is much uncertainty as to what turn affairs may take in the near future. It has been widely published in Mexico City that Villa is on his way there with a large force.

"On the other hand, there are reports that he will not come further south than Queretaro, where he now is.

"The general offices of the National

Continued on Page 4.

THE MORGAN ESTATE TO BE REAPPRAISED

Both the Heirs and the State are said to be Dissatisfied With the Marx Figures.

The appraisal of the contents of the three homes of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, made by Samuel Marks for the State Controller, probably will be thrown out and the work done all over again. Exclusive of the books and manuscripts, the value of the contents of the house at 219 Madison Avenue was said to be $1,000,914, of the library furnishings $253,745, of the house at Highland Falls $32,999, and of Camp Uncas $8,008. It has been known for some time that this appraisal was not at all satisfactory.

Efforts to discover yesterday just what the dissatisfaction was based upon were not successful, but John W. Hutchinson, Jr., special attorney for the State in the Morgan appraisal, said:

"In a day or two I shall go over the matter with Controller Travis, and some decision will then be arrived at. By Friday or Saturday I hope to have a statement ready, telling in detail just what will be done. The appraisal already made has cost the State and the estate $7,500 each, a total of $15,000. It would be unfair to subject the people and the estate to another heavy charge without good reason. I can say, however, that the chances are now that a new appraisal will be made, and that it will be undertaken without any regard to the work of Mr. Marx."

Asked if he thought the Marx appraisal too small, Mr. Hutchinson replied:

"The new appraisal may make the figures larger or it may make them smaller. That is not the point. The idea is to procure an absolutely accurate appraisal. Neither the executors of the estate nor the Controller has any other interest in the matter. We want the work to be done properly."

Mr. Hutchinson said that his idea was to procure the assistance of the best experts in the various articles to be appraised. He was sure, he said, that the cost of the work would be small in comparison with the amount received by Mr. Marx. It came out during the talk with Mr. Hutchinson and other connected with the Controller's office that the first bill presented by Mr. Marx was for $40,000, and that such vigorous objection was made to it that it was gradually reduced until $15,000 was agreed upon.

"The rare objects of art collected by Mr. Morgan," said Mr. Hutchinson, "are just what they are represented to be. There are no bogus articles among them. Added to their great value is another value due to the fact that Mr. Morgan gathered them. This fact guarantees that they are genuine."

SPY HINT IN ROEBLING FIRE.

Plant Was Making Chains, Supposed to be for French Army Use.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—There is at least suspicion in the mind of Charles G. Roebling, President of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, that a foreign spy may have started the fire that did $1,500,000 damage last night to the plant and destroyed fifteen houses near by.

"It might have been a foreign spy," said Mr. Roebling today. "Possibly some one might have lighted a cigar carelessly, or some one might have done it deliberately, for there is a bad element in town. I don't know a thing about it, but we may be able to trace the origin later on."

In one of the larger buildings destroyed, the company was making 15,000 sets of trace chains, supposed to be intended ultimately for French army use. Mr. Roebling admitted today that the chains were being made. He said the order came through the company's Pittsburgh branch, but that he was not sure for whom they were intended. No plans have been made for rebuilding.

$162,687 TO AID PATRICK.

Amount Spent for Lawyer Condemned for Rice Murder Revealed.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 19.—It cost John T. Milliken of St. Louis and others $162,687.16 to aid Albert T. Patrick, who served many years in Sing Sing as the slayer of William Marsh Rich, and was finally pardoned by Gov. Ix. This statement was made on the witness stand here today by Milliken in reply to charges brought against him in a suit by Leonidas Hill of New York, to have an accounting of all funds raised by members of the Patrick family and others for the man's defence.

Hill said he contributed $4,200 cash to the Patrick fund, and that other relatives, including Patrick's mother, gave all they could. Hill and Milliken married sisters of Patrick. When he had no more money, Hill testified, he gave Milliken 20,000 shares of Milliken Oil Company stock on which to raise money. He said Milliken had never returned the stock and had never rendered an accounting.

Milliken, in denying Hill's charges, said that, of the $162,687.16 spent in behalf of Patrick, only about $28,000 had been paid by other members of the family.

FAVORS NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov. Blease's Successor Declares for Strong State Militia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19.—Richard I. Manning, who was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina today, declares in his address that he "favored a strong, well-maintained, well-disciplined National Guard." The South Carolina militia was disbanded by Gov. Blease *before he retired last week.*

Gov. Manning *recommended the appointment* of a legislative commission to investigate working conditions and to prepare a workingman's compensation act, urged repeal of the State income tax law, and recommended an amendment of the child labor law to raise the age limit from 12 to 14 years.

EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP.

Five Men Injured in Accident on Submarine Tender Fulton.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—An explosion occurred today in an oil-burning boiler on the new submarine tender Fulton at the Charlestown Navy Yard, injuring five men. William Flaherty, a first-class fireman, was burned about the head and body. His condition was said to be critical. Frank H. Eaton, also a fireman, suffered serious burns, but will probably recover. Seaman Kingston, Mead, and Coulter were injured less severely.

The Fulton served as a repair ship for all submarines on the Atlantic Coast. She has been in commission only about two months, having been turned over to the Government by her builders in November. She is commanded by Lieut. Seymour C. Halliday.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 1:08 P. M. Best equipped train to Florida, Savannah, Columbia, Camden, S. C. Inq. 1,124 B'way.—Adv.

1 KILLED, 20 SHOT BY STRIKE GUARDS

Deputies Drive Off Laborers at the Liebig Fertilizer Works in Carteret, N. J.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE ACTION

Witnesses Call Attack on Men Seeking Strikebreakers in Train Unprovoked.

PROTECTED BY SEARCHLIGHT

Plant Threatened at Night by Angry Crowd—Wives in Parade Appeal to Mayor.

The brilliant white "eye" of a searchlight, mounted on the Liebig Fertilizer Works at Carteret, N. J., swept the swampy ground surrounding this plant and that of the Williams & Clark Fertilizing Company, about a mile away, last night with the regularity of a pendulum, and now and thn disclosed groups of me, more than 700 persons all told.

The men were strikers formerly employed at the two plants, and they shook fists at the beam of light and muttered threats of what they would do to repay a tragedy of yesterday morning, when one striker was shot dead and more than a score were injured by bullets fired by Deputy Sheriffs employed by the fertilizer companies as guards.

Many of the crowd had relatives, all had friends, among the wounded. They asserted many men were injured whose names did not appear on the official lists made up at hospitals in Elizabeth, because they had crawled away or been helped off by friends. The official lists showed one dead, four on the point of death, seven still unable to leave the hospital, and seven more who were treated and sent home.

THE DEAD.

ALESANDRO, DESEDERIO, Chrome, N. J., 28 years old, shot in the leg and back; died at 6 o'clock in Alexian Brothers Hospital, Elizabeth.

THE INJURED.

BIRICK, PAUL, Chrome, N. J., 40 years old, married; two bullets in left leg and one in left hand.

COCHANTO, ANTON, Carteret, N. J., 62 years old; shot in back of neck; may die.

DUILLO, EDARDO, Chrome, shot in leg; treated in hospital and went home.

DODD, STEPHEN, Carteret, 12 years old; buckshot in legs and thighs.

EBDA, STEFAN, Carteret, 44 years old, married; ten buckshot in right leg and three in left.

FURTY, JOSEPH, Chrome, 19 years old, single; two shots in left hip.

GONHOS, ANDREW, Chrome, 35, shot in left leg, treated in hospital and went home.

GORARISKY, JOHN, Chrome, 50, married; four shots in right leg; condition serious.

HECTA, STANISLAUS, Chrome, 23, three shots in body; treated in hospital and went home.

KONIVUSKY, MICHAEL, Chrome, 20, shot in left hip.

KORINVCO, JACOB, Carteret, shot in right foot.

MUSIKA, JOHN, Carteret, 34, married; six shots in right leg; may die.

PATTY, CARMAN, Chrome, 38, married; shot in left arm and abdomen; may die.

PODNER, GEORGE, Carteret; shot in hand; treated in hospital and went home.

ROBB, CHARLES, Chrome; shot in thigh; treated in hospital and went home.

SAVETSKY, JOHN, Carteret, 28; buckshot wounds in body; may die.

TRIOTHER, LAUTO, Chrome; shot in thigh; treated in hospital and went home.

YANOS, CARLO, Carteret; shot in chest and thigh; treated in hospital and went home.

Cochanto and Savetsky were in the General Hospital in Elizabeth last night. The other wounded, except those who went home after being treated, were in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, in Elizabeth.

Grand Jury to Act.

There were conflicting reports of how the trouble started, but the witnesses examined by Prosecutor W. Edwin Florance of Middlesex County at an inquiry in the Borough Hall at Chrome in the aftaernoon were all in accord except the Deputy Sheriffs. Policemen and citizens joined the strikers in their declaration that the attack was unprovoked. The deputies asserted the strikers had fired the first shots. Mr. Florance adjourned the meeting after hearing fifty witnesses. He said he already had sufficient evidence to submit to the Grand Jury in New Brunswick this week.

Several men said they had seen three boats loaded with Deputies put out from the Williams & Clark works immediately after the shooting and cross Staten Island Sound to Staten Island, where they disappeared. A. R. Roosman, Superintendent of the plant, denied that a single guard had left.

The Prosecutor was told in effect that the employes of the two fertilizer plants, together with those employed by Armour & Co. and the Consumers' Fertilizer Company, near by, struck on Jan. 5 for a return to the $2 a day wage scale, which was cut to $1.60 last October, when Leonard Frasina, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, *unionized all four plants. The Consumers' Company immediately met* the demand, and its men went to work. Liebig and William & Clark are party to the American Agricultural Company, and the Armour Company has a working agreement with them, it was testified. They held out.

Piled Ties on Tracks.

The strikers yesterday heard that strikebreakers were to be imported into the Liebig and Williams & Clark plants, and between 300 and 400 of them gathered outside the Liebig plant shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning. The first train from Elizabethport over the Sound Shore Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reached the Liebig station, about half way between the towns of Carteret and Chrome, at 6:57 o'clock.

The strikers heaped ties on the tracks and surrounded the train when it halted. Chief of Police Henry Harrington of Roosevelt had been warned of the mold-up and was on the train. He assured the strikers that there were no strikebreakers aboard and suggested that if they would remove the ties and permit the train to proceed unmolested the train crew probably would allow them to pass through the cars and convince themselves there were no strikebreakers there. The strikers moved the ties at once, a committee passed through the train, and it was allowed to proceed.

But in the last four days 100 deputy sheriffs had bee natationed in the Liebig

Continued on Page 6.

"After the War"—by Havelock Ellis

The noted English writer gives his views of the aftermath of the great struggle in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

RUSSIAN TRENCHES ALMOST TOUCH FOE'S

Impregnable Line in Poland Against Which Germans Hurl Themselves in Vain.

INCESSANT HAIL OF SHELLS

Czar's Officers Calmly Bide Time to Resume the Offensive and Are Confident of Victory.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZYRDDOW, Poland, Received in London Jan. 19.—There is a spot above the river which must not be indicated too explicitly, but whose name signifies in Russian the place of tombs. It is thus christened by the troops who came in a great forest which shadows the whole position. It is a point at which the new German plan of thrusting toward the railway instead of as hitherto forward the road has produced fighting of more than Homeric quality.

The Russians, who never misjudge the value of ground, were established here in well-made trenches, with the shelter of the forest at their backs for reserves and supports. Upon this iron front the Germans spent themselves in fruitless attacks, inqurring crippling losses. It was only after repeated and disastrous failure of these tactics that they began a diffent method of approach.

Here, as everywhere else, they have a large amount of artillery, and under incessant shell fire they proceeded to sap their way toward the Russian trenches. Incidentally they expended shells enough to last an army through the whole of a small war, and where formerly six acres of trees projected from the main forest there are now no trees at all.

The parapet of their trench is only thirty-five paces from the Russian parapet, and the men crouching behind their shelter can hear the voices of their enemies. None dare lift head or hand to even the loopholes on the breastworks, since the worst shot in the world can send bullet after bullet through any loophole at that distance. The Russians are able to throw hand grenades, with which their trenches are supplied, clear into the German trenches, which the German shelling has had to cease since their own men are in equal danger from any shell aimed at the Russian treches.

I rode down through the forest in an effort to reach one of the trenches two nights ago, passing from the pale shine of the snow upon the bare fields to sheer darkness. I found the staff establiahtd in a spacious dugout some 400 yards behind the actual first line. Here, as always, was a straw-padded, candle-lit interior, with an orderly waiting, with telephone to ear, and all those rough-and-ready contrivances by which men live who have death for ever at the elbow. Here, too, their faces, disguised by weeks of beard and grimed with the smirch of war, were burly Russian officers, those adequate and quietly confident men who are the strength and inspiration of the Russian Army.

In all that gloom, where all life was balanced on a hair, one thing was steadfast and cordial, and that was the unshaken assurance of these cheerful, expert fighting men in their power to hold the Germans and presently to resume the offensive, to which each one of them looks forward, and advance at least toward the frontier of Germany. None underestimates the enemy. They criticise him in a spirit of absolute professional impartiality, admiring quite frankly the organisation and courage of the German infantry, but condemning the artillery and pooh-hooing the cavalry.

Yesterday morning the Germans renewed their bombardment of the positions at Radziwilow, where the fine Russian trench is practically impregnable, and has already cost them huge losses in their attempts to assault it.

I had an illustration of their lack of system in artillery fire while returning along the rear of this position. Their shells sailed up across the woods to the south of the railway, bursting on an empty stretch of fields about a thousand yards away, and turned seven or eight hundred acres of virgin snow into an infero of smoke and torn earth, but no single shell fell nearer than a thousand yards to any living soul.

During the last day or two I have seen a change in the nature of the fighting on this front. The German procedure has no longer its old character of desperate decision but has become more desultory and their pressure flickers up and down the line as though in a panic of effort to find some point at which the defence is weak.

I learn here from prisoners that the Germans lately have been celebrating victories. Berlin and other cities are said to be gay with flags and Gen. von Hindenburg has been acclaimed as a national hero. I can only keep my eyes on the small portion of the long front limited by Sochaczew on the north and Mszsonow on the south, but in regard to this region I can offer my personal testimony that at no point have the Germans gained anything in nature of a success nor made any attack *which has not been immensely more costly in lives to them than to* the Russians.

AUSTRIANS SEIZED AT SEA.

Steamer Rotterdam Held Up by French Destroyer and Searched.

Officers of the Holland-American liner Rotterdam, which reached Quarantine last night from Naples with 254 first and 673 second cabin passengers and mails, reported that the ship was stopped in the Gulf of Lyons by a French destroyer.

All the passengers passports were examined and two Austrians, who were traveling in the second cabin, were taken off. After a two hours delay the Rotterdam proceeded to Gibralter and passed through the Straits without being stopped by the British, who had evidently been notified by the French authorities that the passenger list was alright.

Among the passengers was Mrs. Charles Arthur Moore of Greenwich, Conn., bringing back the body of her husband, who died on the Rotterdam a few days after the liner left New York on her eastward trip.

CARDINAL MERCIER REFUTES GERMANS

His Liberty Was Restrained, He Says in Letter to Priests Secretly Circulated.

SOLDIERS INVADED HIS HOME

Not Allowed to Visit His Bishops—'Your and My Rights Violated,' He Says—Germans Had Denied This.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company telegraphs that Cardinal Mercier has made a formal protest against his treatment at the hands of the German authorities in Belgium. The Cardinal has published his protest in the form of a letter, dated Jan. 10, and has sent copies to all priests in his diocese. The letter follows:

"Without doubt you have seen the communication from the German Government of Brussels, as published in the daily papers, and in which it is declared 'that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, is in no way hindered in the exercise of his episcopal work.' The facts show how far this report is from the truth.

"On the evening of the 1st of January and on the next day soldiers forced their entry into the vicarage, seizing my pastoral letter, and, contrary to my episcopal order, they prohibited reading of the letter before congregations, threatening the severest punishment, which would have been inflicted on vicars or parishes. My own dignity they did not spare.

"On the 2d of January, early in the morning, at 6 o'clock, I received an order to appear on that same morning before the Governor General to answer for my letter to the priests and parishioners. The next day I was forbidden to attend the service at the Cathedral at Antwerp. Finally, I was not allowed to move about freely to visit other Bishops in Belgium.

"Your and my own rights are thus violated. As a citizen of Belgium, as a pastor, and as a member of the Holy Congregation of Cardinals, I strongly protest against it. However others may interpret it, this pastoral letter has caused no danger of a rebellion. On the contrary it has been instrumental in calming minds and appeasing them.

"I congratulate you that you have done your duty."

According to the Amsterdam Tijd the letter of the Cardinal was distributed secretly by special couriers to all parishes throughout the See of Malines.

FRENCH RUSH ONWARD TO CUT OFF ST. MIHIEL

Another German Field Works Taken in Advance Near Alsace Frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A further advance has been made by the French troops operating northwest of Pont-a-Mousson in the effort to cut the lines of communication between St. Mihiel on the Meuse and the fortress of Metz.

Another field work in the forest of La Prêtre has been won from the Germans, according to the official Paris bulletin, which states that the French troops now ocupy over a quarter mile of the trenches of the invaders in this vicinity.

This success follows up the gains reported yesterday, and military men ascribe considerable importance to the operations in this region. In conjunction with the continued French pressure on the German lines west of Perthes, the French attacks near Pont-a-Monsson will if successful balk the German offensive against Verdun, around which troops have been drawn in a half circle ever since their invasion of France assumed definite form.

Little activity is being shown at other points on the battle front. The weather conditions have been so severe in Flanders, where there have been heavy falls of snow, that the fighting has been confined almost entirely to artillery engagements.

The Germans have failed to follow up their success in the region of Soissons. The Kaiser's troops are remaining inactive beyond the River Aisne, and the only activity in this vicinity in the last twenty-four hours has been the bombardment of St. Paul.

GEN. VON OMPTEDA SLAIN.

Killed at the Head of His Corps in the Western Theatre of War.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Jan. 20, *(via London.)*—Lieut. Gen. Freiherr von Ompteda of the German Army has been killed in the western arena of the war at the head of his corps.

Baron or Freiherr Ludwig von Ompteda was born in Hanover in 1855 and was educated at the Lüneburg Military School. In 1847 he became a Lieutenant of infantry, after having been Battalion Adjutant and Regimental Adjutant he was made a Major General in 1900 and a Lieutenant General in 1912. He lectured on military subjects and was well known as an organiser and supply expert.

GERMANY NEEDS LABORERS.

Advertising in Switzerland, but Won't Accept Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Germany's lack o fskilled labor is becoming so serious that she is advertising in Switzerland for all categories of metal workers. Those who accept a contract for a year will have their traveling expenses paid.

No Italians, however, are being accepted.

"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED." Atlantic Coast Line, 9:15 A. M. Quit train carrying through sleeper to Orlando and Tampa, with one night en route. 1819 B'way.—Adv.

ZEPPELINS KILL 5 IN RAID ON ENGLAND; ONE BROUGHT DOWN BY WARSHIP'S GUNS; BOMBS FALL AT NIGHT ON SIX TOWNS; KING'S SANDRINGHAM HOME A TARGET

One of the Raiders Wrecked By Fire of Warship, London Hears

LONDON, Jan. 20, 2:15 A. M.—A Zeppelin has been brought down at Hunstanton, a few miles north of Sandringham, according to a dispatch from King's Lynn to the Central News.

The dispatch adds that the Zeppelin was brought down by the fire of a warship.

CANNOT CRUSH US, SAYS FALKENHAYN

Coolly Confident, the Kaiser's Field Chief Says Germany Can Fight on Indefinitely.

SCOFFS AT BRITISH EMBARGO

Food and War Materials Ample —Plenty of Men to Fight for Honor to the Last Ditch.

GENERAL FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 16, (via London, Jan. 19.)—"More of such offensive," [referring to the present operations of the Allies,] "can only be welcome to us.

"The British are good fighters, but an army without the necessary officers and non-commisioned officers is scarcely an army.

"We are fully prepared for any attempt at a landing in Belgium; the sooner it comes the better."

There are some of the statements, full of quiet optimism, of Lieut. Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, Minister of War and Chief of the General Staff of German armies in the field, who lately received an Associated Press man in the first interview given to any correspondent.

The General talked frankly of the present military situation and the prospects of the war, which, it is evident, he does not expect will be a short one.

Gen. von Falkenhayn is the man responsible, under the Emperor for the strategy in the war. He is a young man, as commanders go, the youngest of any of the leaders of the European armies, and has a tremendous capacity for hard work necessary for the control of the great apparatus of Germany's forces.

From dawn until late at night he is at his desk in an old French Government building which houses the German General Staff, and an unbroken stream of officers, with reports and plans, calling for his decision, flows all day long in and out of the little, square conference room, with its table loaded with maps.

He performs the dual functions of Minister of War and Chief of the General Staff, and has little time for exercise or recreation. He sleeps at headquarters with his hand, as it were, on the throttle of the big machine, yet his slender figure is as erect and his manner almost as elastic and vigorous as the day when he flashed into public notice with his defense of the German Army in the Zabern debates in the Reichstag.

Germany Defending Herself.

"This is not a war of aggression," said Gen. von Falkenhayn, taking up the causes of the war: "not a war brought about by a 'military caste or military party' in Germany, but one of self-defense. As a soldier I cannot, of course, talk on the political aspects or the causes of the war, but can speak from a military standpoint.

"It was forced upon us by the Russian mobilization, in the face of which we could do nothing else but arm ourselves. Russia had been advised and warned by his Majesty through our Ambassador that if she mobilized we must, in self-defense, order a general mobilization and take the steps necessary to protect our national existence. Russia, nevertheless, went ahead with its mobilisation, while continuing diplomatic negotiations.

"If a man comes into your room for a discussion with gun drawn, you can scarcely be expected to wait for him to cock and level it at you before reaching for your own to defend your life.

"Our present situation is excellent. We have no cause to complain. We have carried the war into the enemy's country on both fronts; we are still there, after five months of war. Our present lines are very strong; the advantage is all on our side thus far.

"If our first advance against Paris," said the General in response to a question, "had succeeded fully and in all respects it would have been reckoned as a most brilliant achievement. As it stands, it is an admirable one. I can say so freely because I had nothing to do with the conception of the plan of campaign. But one cannot expect to carry on war without some checks, and when we fell back we swung over to the present line of action, in which we have been thoroughly successful.

Success in Holding Flanders

"It is wrong to interpret the operations in Flanders as an attempt on our part to reach Calais and outflank the allied armies. On the contrary, that phase of the campaign is the result of an attempt on the part of the French and British to force their way north, to separate us from the sea and envelop our right flank and rear, relieve Antwerp, and oblige us to retire from Belgium.

"Their plan was the failure, our counter-stroke the success, of the operations in Flanders. They have not outflanked us, and we are still there."

"What is your view of the widely heralded general offensive of Kitchener's new army?" he was asked.

"The offensive," replied the German Chief of Staff, "was to begin, according to Gen. Joffre's order, on Dec. 17. So far we have no reason to be dissatisfied with its results. We have not only held our lines successfully, but have even gained ground. More of such offensive can only be welcome to us.

"As to Kitchener's Army, the British are good fighters, and I have all respect for them, but an army without necessary officers and non-commissioned officers is scarcely an army, according to present-day standards. They may send them over to attack us, but I think we are strong enough to beat them and drive them back with bloody heads.

Ready for Landing of Foe.

"The proposed landing in Belgium? We are fully prepared for an attempt in this direction; the sooner it comes the better."

There was nothing of the boastful in Gen. von Falkenhayn's manner. These statements were made instead in a quiet tone and with confidence in the preparedness of the German Army and its ability to meet the situation.

"What effect upon the German conduct of the war," Gen. von Falkenhayn was asked, "has the British blockade and contraband policy exercised?"

"Practically none at all," he replied. "Of food we have enough. Have you starved Germany? We [illegible] wheat consumption, but our 'war bread' (referring to bread made from rye, potato meal, and wheat flour) is as tasty and nutritious as the regular wheat bread.

"The problem of feeding the civil populations of Belgium, Poland, and the occupied parts of France, particularly such cities as Lille or Lods, presents some difficulties, but for ourselves we have enough.

"As for the embargo on copper—(here Gen. von Falkenhayn laughed) "We have no copper underground, it is true, but above ground we have more than enough for all military needs. If our regular supplies become exhausted, we need only draw on the enormous quantities of manufactured copper already in Germany. As to our cables for transmitting high-tension electricity, for instance, we have a two years' supply.

"British interference with copper shipments, it seems to me, is a heavy blow for America, but for us it is nothing." (Gen. von Falkenhayn used the vigorous South German expression for "utter indifference.")

Can Fight Indefinitely.

"How long do you think the war may last, or can last—Lord Kitchener's three years?"

"It can last," said the German Chief of Staff, picking out that particular part of the question, "indefinitely for us. I see nothing that can force us to stop fighting.

"Food and materials? We are amply supplied. Our strategic position is good. Human material? Do you know that the recruits of the 1915 class are to be called to the colors? October 1, 1915, is the normal date. I was occupying myself with this question yesterday. Does that look as if there was any lack of soldiers? We have more troops in Berlin today than in peace times. They still need training, however. No men are sent to the front without adequate preparation.

"Enthusiasm? You have been at the front and know that there is no slackening in the zeal of the men for their task. No; we can go on indefinitely.

"And in this war, in which Kalmucks, Kamschatkans, Turcomans, Senegal negroes, Indians, and what-not have been brought in to maintain in the white man's Europe the so-called balance of power, if in this war to crush a nation whose offense is that through industry and hard work it has prospered and is prosperous, we should go down, we shall go down with honor, fighting to the last ditch and the last man."

"And how far does Germany wish to carry this war, your Excellency? Until the other side is completely crushed?"

"Until they are so defeated that the possibility of a repetition of this unprovoked attack upon us is completely eliminated," he said earnestly.

Doubts Italy's Entrance Into War.

"What about the new clouds on the horizon—Italy and Rumania?"

"Those are questions you should address to the Imperial Chancellor or the Foreign Secretary."

"But under certain contingencies they might become questions of interest to the Chief of the General Staff."

"Out of the question," was the emphatic reply. "I cannot believe that these two States, which have been united to us for twenty years by ties of alliance, should suddenly array themselves in the ranks of our enemies. I consider that utterly impossible."

GERMAN PAPERS SUSPEND.

Dr. Dietz Says That 1,000 Have Ceased Publication Since the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Speaking in Berlin, at a meeting of the German Lyceum Club, Dr. Alexander Dietz, Director of the Wolff Agency, said that 1,000 German papers, 120 of them political ones, have been forced to cease publication owing to the war.

THE ALLTOGETHER TOUCH—Rather. Holds pips and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

Royal Family Had Left for London Before the Raiders Came.

YARMOUTH SUFFERS MOST

Buildings Torn Apart and Four Residents Killed as Aircraft Sweep Over City.

GERMANS USE SEARCHLIGHT

Flashes Seen and Whirr of the Motors Heard, but Darkness Hides Enemy from View.

TRAVELED OVER 400 MILES

Seen in Early Morning as They Left the German Base to Cross the North Sea.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Under cover of darkness, several German aircraft, presumably all Zeppelins, raided the County of Norfolk, on the east coast of England, last night.

One of the Zeppelins was brought down near Hunstanton, a little watering place north of Sandringham, the seat of the royal palace, in the west part of the county. The Central News dispatch which reports this adds that the Zeppelin was brought down by the fire of a warship.

Besides dropping bombs close to Sandringham Palace, without doing any great damage, the German airmen attacked the seaport of Yarmouth, Cromer, a watering place forty miles northwest of Yarmouth, and Sheringham, in the same neighborhood; Beeston, and King's Lynn, ninety miles west of Yarmouth and near the Wash.

If the German raiders hoped to blow up the royal residence while the King and Queen were in it, they missed their mark, for King George and Queen Mary, with their family, who had been staying at Sandringham, returned to London yesterday morning to resume their residence in Buckingham Palace.

Five Known Dead

Only scattering reports have reached here from the towns that were bombarded, but it is known that at least five persons have been killed, four in Yarmouth and one in King's Lynn.

The damage done to property by the bombs was apparently small except at Yarmouth, but the noise of the terrific explosions caused a panic in several places. In Yarmouth the people, in their fright, rushed pellmell out of the houses.

The raiding Zeppelins apparently flew across the North eSa during the day, timing their arrival so as to attack without any alarm being given.

A Copenhagen dispatch to a London morning paper reported increased activity among the German air fleet, and told of a huge Zeppelin being seen yesterday morning close to the southern border of Denmark.

Three German airships, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam, passed over the Island of Ameland, in the North eSa, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were flying in a westerly direction, according to advices received from Nes, the principal town of the island.

The Attack on Yarmouth.

Six hours later, or about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, an aircraft appeared over Yarmouth, which is 100 miles across the sea from Ameland.

It was dark at the time of the attack, and it was impossible, therefore, to see the aircraft, which some believe was an aeroplane, and not a Zeppelin.

The whirring of the propellers and noise of the engine first attracted attention to the arrival of the Germans. It was evident that the machine carried a searchlight, as flashes of light could occasionally be seen coming from it.

Scarcely had the noise of the engine been heard in the city than there came the sound of explosions, as the raiders hurled their bombs. From five to seven of these were thrown, and

considerable damage to property resulted.

One bomb fell in Norfolk Square, close to the sea front, and another on the south quay. A third struck the York Road Drill Hall, fragments of the casing of the shell crashing through the glass roof of the billiard room of the headquarters of the National Reserve. A fourth missile fell near the Trinity Station.

The concussions resulting from the exploding bombs broke the windows in a number of shops and houses.

Street Wrecked, Four Killed.

The greatest damage done by any bomb resulted from one that fell in St. Peter's Plain, near St. Peter's Church. This damaged a whole row of houses, breaking all the windows and littering the street with debris, consisting of slate from the roofs and brick.

One man was found outside his home on St. Peter's Plain. His head had been crushed. He was identified as Samuel Smith, a shoemaker.

A woman who has not yet been identified was also found dead, while a soldier was discovered in Norfolk Square with a wound in his chest. A dispatch from Yarmouth says there was a fourth victim.

Great excitement prevailed in the town, and special constables, the police, and the military were called out to calm the people, who rushed out of their homes when the explosions took place. The electric supply was immediately cut off and the town was plunged in darkness. Because of this shutting off of light, the full extent of the damage and loss of life is still unknown.

After the attack on Yarmouth, which lasted only about ten minutes, the German air craft sailed away in a southwesterly direction.

Other Towns Assailed

Cromer, on the coast to the northwest of Yarmouth, was also attacked by an aircraft, but the result is not known.

At Sheringham, five miles from Cromer, a bomb dropped in Wyndham Street went through a house, but did not explode, apparently because the fuse became detached in the descent.

Two bombs dropped at Beeston did no damage. These bombs measured nearly four inches in diameter.

King's Lynn was visited at about 10:45 o'clock and from five to seven bombs were dropped there. One report says it was an aeroplane that did the damage, but this seems to be disproved by other reports.

The police say that two houses in King's Lynn were demolished by the bombs and that one house was damaged in Bentinck Street. In one house a boy of 17 years was killed. His father was buried in the débris of their demolished home, but was taken out alive and later sent to a hospital. In another house a mother and her babay were slightly injured.

The same Zeppelin that attacked King's Lynn apparently sailed northward and attacked Sandringham.

Several bombs were dropped in that neighborhood, and one fell close to the royal palace. That building was not damaged, however, and so far as the reports go, little harm was done in the vicinity.

It is supposed that the Zeppelin that bombarded King's Lynn and Sandringham is the one which, according to report, was brought down at Hunstanston, a little to the north and on the coast.

From all the places that suffered from the raid word comes that the night was quite calm, but very dark and cloudy. This made it entirely impossible for the people in the towns over which they passed to distinguish even the outlines of the aircraft, though the droning of their motors could be distinctly heard.

FLASHLIGHT IN SKY FOLLOWED BY BOMBS

Five Rained Down on Great Yarmouth, Rocking the Town With Their Explosions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—About 8:30 this evening German aircraft dropped five bombs into Great Yarmouth. The first warning the town received was a flashlight in the sky, and then came the bombs.

The airship arrived from the north and passed off due south, and some of the people on the Marine Parade say they saw its outlines. It was not more than five minutes passing over the town. Considerable excitement prevailed, and people rushed into the streets, the children screaming. The flashes from the bombs were seen by many hundreds of persons who ran to South Quay. The military authorities ordered all the lights out on the Marine Parade.

At 10 o'clock came news that another aircraft was expected ,and this did not allay the public fears. Householders followed the advice given by the police and military, and for the most part kept indoors, those having basements immediately taking refuge there. Tramcars and motors were held up by sentries and ordered to put their lights out.

I learn that immediately the airship was overhead two lights were observed to be flashed from a house near the Aquarium Theatre, and people fancy there has been treachery.

I also learn that the Mayor, Alderman McCowan, had a narrow escape, for an Alderman of the Town Council saw a bomb fall in Norfolk Square practically against the Mayor's house. It dropped in a grass patch.

People in the places of amusement distinctly heard the reports of the bomb explosions, and foundations and roofs of buildings were shaken. Windows, too, were broken, and several persons were cut by falling glass.

So far as I could ascertain, two persons were killed in Lancaster Road. This was told me by Dr. Dix, who picked them up. Red Cross workers were sent out to attend to the injured.

RAID HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

Weather Conditions, It Had Been Pointed Out, Were Favorable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.—A projected German air raid on England was the subject of considerable discussion during the past week, and speculation was indulged in as to the date when it might be expected. It has been recognised by experts that Zeppelins under favorable weather conditions and with luck on their side might succeed in reaching the English shores, and in doing an appreciable amount of damage.

In case of aeroplane raids, experts say, daylight is essential to their success, whereas Zeppelins can travel during the night. The atmospheric conditions at present are entirely favorable to such a raid. After the recent stormy weather there is a period of comparative calm with right winds and absence of rain. The skies are cloudless, but not bright enough to make aircraft easily distinguishable by the naked eye from the earth.

A prominent aviation expert writing on Sunday on the prospect of a visit from hostile air craft said:

"The full moon is on Jan. 31, but given a spell of calm weather we may expect the Zeppelins regardless of the moon phase. By the law of averages, the time is at hand for a cessation of wind and rain. These and other indications point, in the writer's opinion, to an early visit, probably this week."

A message from Amsterdam last night reporting the passage westward of three German airships over the Dutch Frisian Islands awakened little concern, as similar reports hitherto had not been followed by any consequences. The last of these reports was on Jan. 6, when it was said three Zeppelins had been seen that morning off the French coast, between Calais and Gravelines, going in the direction of England.

The new's of today's raid was not allowed to be circulated until nearly midnight, when it was too late to reach the general public, but among those who got to know of it, speculation at once became rife regarding the possibility of the visitors taking in London during the course of their trip. Up to 3 o'clock this morning, however, there was no sign of them, and reports from Kings Lynn that they were believed to have departed eastwards, seem to indicate that the capital is to be spared a visit this time.

The authorities had made all arrangements in expectation of a raid, for as soon as the news from Yarmouth came in members of anti-aircraft corps stationed at various points of the metropolis received immediate warning, and the full strength of the special constable force was called out to be ready in case of emergencies.

It was only yesterday that a special set of regulations were issued instructing the police, both ordinary and special, how to act in the event of a raid, so that if Zeppelins had come they would have found the capital fully prepared to receive them, so far as preparation can be said to be possible at all.

The fact that bombs were dropped near Sandringham, the King's Norfolk home, has not failed to arouse considerable comment.

DANES SAW A ZEPPELIN.

Big Craft Close to Border Yesterday Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Increased activity is noticeable among the German air fleet in the North Sea.

A Zeppelin of the large type was observed today approaching North Slesvig, a few miles south of the Danish frontier. It flew at a great altitude parallel to the frontier and disappeared to the southeast.

An aeroplane, supposed to be German, passed over Jutland this morning, travelling westward to the sea.

ZEPPELIN EVERY 3 WEEKS.

Reported Output of Supertype at Germany's Friedrichshafen Plant.

Although, from time to time, some general information has come from the Swiss towns on Lake Constance near Friedrichshafen in regard to the activities at the Zeppelin plant there, this information has principally been limited to the results of distant observation.

It has been stated that the plant produced a super-Zeppelin every three weeks, which immediately vanished, being sent to the hangars at Düsseldorf, Hamburg, or elsewhere; that on Dec. 15 seven super-Zeppelins had thus been prepared, and that an eighth one was ready, but had been seriously damaged by the raid of Commander Briggs and his British naval hydro-aeroplane on Nov. 21.

The first authentic description to be found of these super-Zeppelins, of which Germany should now possess ten or eleven, was given in The Messaggero of Rome by one of the Italian journalists who toured Germany in early November at the expense of the Kaiser and was supposed, on his return to Italy, to write informing articles about the Fatherland so that Italians would be eager to join in the fray. The journalist spent thirty hours inspecting the plant at Friedrichshafen and here is what the correspondent of The Messaggero wrote:

"On the average a super-Zeppelin is turned out every three weeks, so that, barring accidents, there will be eight super-Zeppelins by next Spring. The new Zeppelins carry a crew of from twenty-five to thirty men and a cargo of from forty-five to fifty bombs.

"The underneath part only is protected by aluminium sheets, which are below the car, and cover the whole length o the airship. There are platforms on the envelope for mitrailleuses, which are reached by internal spiral shafts.

"The super-Zeppelin is about 140 meters long by 15 wide, and can rise at the rate of about 1,000 meters in three or four minutes.

"The bombs are to be dropped by a man in a basket let down to 150 meters below the car. There is a special winding apparatus to raise and lower the basket. By this means the bombs can be dropped accurately, without hindrance from the aluminium sheet, and if the basket is struck by a shot the rest of the airship is not affected."

In an introduction preceding the foregoing the writer stated that he had been told that the Germans had thirty Zeppelins of all types, but that the super-Zeppelins, while rigid and having compartments like the others, were raised by a patent gas, which, while nearly as light as hydrogen, was not explosive. Italian scientists seriously doubted the truth of this last observation.

NEAREST TO GERMAN COAST.

Yarmouth on the Extreme East of the Elbow of Norfolk.

The royal estate of Sandringham, in the County of Norfolk, is fifty-five miles west and a little north of Yarmouth, and its nearest railway station is King's Lynn, eight miles to the southwest.

Yarmouth, on the etreme east of the elbow of Norfolk, is the nearest English town to the German coast, being only 210 miles from Emden. From the alleged German base of Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, however, it is less than 100 miles.

This is not the first time that the terrors of war have been brought home to Yarmouth, famous for its herring fisheries, its bloaters, and—in season—its "trippers" from inland towns. On Nov. 3 one man was killed on board the patrol boat Halcyon. On that day three German armored cruisers were met off Yarmouth by the Halcyon. The Halcyon sits high in the water and, reinforced by two submarines, gave chase. A shot from a stern gun accounted for the only fatality. A mine dropped subsequently sank the British submarine D-5. The crew was saved by the Halcyon.

Aside from its proximity to the German coast, Yarmouth is otherwise exposed to attack. It is on a narrow peninsula between the River Yare and the North Sea. It has a few "sights," notably the cruciform church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest parish churches in England, and a Nelson monument. Its population is about 55,000.

Sandringham is an estate of 7,000 acres, which was purchased by the British Government for Queen Victoria in 1862. She never occupied it, however, and when its mansion—brick, in Elizabethan style—was built in 1870 it became a favorite residence of the then Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII.

Cromer is a favorite watering place, while King's Lynn, one of the quaintest old places in England, is a seaport and market town. It contains shipbuilding yards, iron foundries, machine factories, oil mills, and other industries.

If the aircraft which made the attack were the same that passed over the Island of Ameland, they probably started from the vicinity of Cuxhaven. In this case they would have had to fly about 150 miles across the North Sea to reach England.

LIPTON TO AID SERBS.

Sir Thomas Will Head Red Cross Expedition on His Yacht Erin.

Sir Thomas Lipton, whose persistent quest for the America's Cup has won fame for him as a sportsman on both sides of the Atlantic, is now making humane use of his big steam yacht Erin, which convoyed the challenging yacht Shamrock IV across Southampton to New York last August.

In a letter to a friend of his in New York, written at his home in Southgate, England, and dated Jan. 7, Sir Thomas says:

"I am expecting to leave here at the latest on the 20th of this month, in connection wit hthe trip the Erin is making under the British Red Cross Society. The Erin will leave next week and will go direct to Marseilles, where the personnel will join her. Besides the large party of doctors, nurses, and orderlies, she will carry from twenty-five to thirty tons of medical stores and a large quantity of hospital comforts, also warm clothing for the soldiers of Montenegro and Servia.

"From Marseilles the Erin will proceed to Antivari in Montenegro with doctors and nurses for Cettinje, afterward coming down the Albanian Coast, through the Corinth Canal, to Piraeus and from there to Salonica, where a special train will convey the rest of the doctors, nurses, and stores to Nish and Belgrade in Servia. I will accompany the party and will see that everything is carried out in the best way possible. The expedition will be in charge of Capt. Bennett of the British Red Cross Society.

"There are a good many mines floating about the Adriatic, but I understand they will all be cleared away before the Erin arrives. The Servians and Montenegrins have done very will, and I feel it a great pleasure that I am able to do my little bit to help my country at this time."

GERMANS ATTACK YPRES

But Fresh British Troops Have Arrived and Checked Them.

AMSTERDAM, via LONDON, Jan. 19.—"Heavy artillery fighting has been heard since early Monday around Ypres, where the German have taken an active offensive," says the Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf. "Their efforts to occupy Ypres have thus far been unsuccessful. Many fresh British troops have arrived at this front."

The Telegraaf's correspondent at Selzaete, near Ghent, wirres that the Germans have issued proclamations, forbidding the inhabitants to discuss the war under penalty of a heavy fine or long imprisonment.

"Some of the inhabitants have already been punished," he says. "In fact, the prisons are filled, not with ordinary criminals, but with citizens who have unwittingly been guilty of some infraction of the many German proscriptions."

FRANCE WANTS $1,799,741,133.

Provisional Credits for the First Six Months of the Year.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Provisional credits applicable to the first six months of 1915 amount to 8,525,264,405 francs (about $1,705,052,881) for the general budgets and $94,688,252 for supplementary budgets, according to a statement published in The Official Journal today.

The military expenses naturally call for the largest credit, the budget of the Minister of War being estimated at $1,206,086,482. The principal sums in the war budget are for artillitary materials, aggregating $294,802,500, and for the subsistence of the troops, $226,803,184.

NAVY SHORT 10,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, has written a letter to Chairman Padgett, supplementing his recent testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee, and stating that the fleet would have a shortage of approximately 10,000 men if the navy were put on a war footing.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(Night Report)—No notable incident has been reported from the war front this evening.

(Day Report)—In Belgium there has been a snowstorm, and also intermittent artillery exchanges at certain points. There was also a fall of snow yesterday in the region of Arras, where our heavy artillery, on several different occasions, silenced the batteries of the enemy.

As we set forth yesterday, a fairly spirited engagement has been developing at La Boisselle, where, following the breaking out of several fires, we were compelled during the night of Jan. 17-18 to evacuate our positions. These, however, we recaptured Jan. 18 at daybreak. The enemy has not renewed his attacks on this part of our front.

In the section of Soissons the bombardment of the suburb of St. Paul during the night of Jan. 17-18, was not followed by any infantry attack, and the day of Jan. 18 passed in absolute calmness.

In the valley of the Aisne, to the east of Soissons and in the section of Rheims, there were yesterday artillery exchanges.

To the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, we yesterday occupied another field work of the enemy in the Forest of Le Prêtre, where we today occupy 500 yards of the trenches of the enemy.

In the Vosges yesterday a snowstorm raged. Here also there has been artillery fighting, particularly in Ban de Sapt and in the neighborhood of Thann.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre, except for a few unimportant skirmishes, only artillery duels took place along the entire front.

In the eastern theatre the weather was very unfavorable.

At Radzanowa, at Cjeshun and at Sierpec, (north of the Vistula River,) the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Several hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

On the west of the Vistula River and on the east of the Pilica River, the situation generally remains the same.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—We continue the pursuit of the Turkish army, and we are successfully clearing the region of Transtchorokh of the enemy.

On Jan. 18 we took possession of the village of Suidrevati and captured positions on the mountain of Sultan Selim, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland and in Western Galicia the fighting is confined to artillery engagements, while in the Carpathians nothing has occurred.

Near Jacobeni, in South Bokuwina, a Russian attack has been repulsed with heavy losses.

There is no change in the Southern war theatre.

FRENCHMAN UNAIDED, WINS GERMAN TRENCH

Drives Out Foe and Calls Up His Regiment to Occupy Captured Ground.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The General commanding the district was waiting on the platform to greet Thorel, a young infantryman, on the hospital train from the trenches. He looked such a boy, this young wounded infantryman, as he was carried from the train, but he smiled through his pain as the General congratulated him on his bravery and examined his medaille militaire, which Gen. Joffre himself pinned on his breast.

Thorel is one of the youngest heroes of the war. It was near Ypres that his regiment was ordered to retake the ground that the French had lost a little while before. The first attack failed, and the second was being attempted when it was decided, in view of the difficulties of the ground, to postpone it until night. Thorel was in the front rank and carried along by his enthusiasm, he did not hear the order to retire and continued to dash forward, believing he was being followed by his comrades.

At last he reached a deserted trench and sprang into it. Then when there was time to look around he found to his surprise he was alone.

Retreat was impossible, for as he peeped ahead he saw crowds of Germans coming and going in another trench only 25 metres away. The time had come to act, and his mind was soon made up. Making a rest for his rifle under the shelter he brought the sights on a German and pulled the trigger. The German fell, then a second fell and a third. A brisk volley came from the German trench, but Thorel was under good cover and was not hit.

He continued firing rapidly, and more than 150 of his 200 cartridges had been expended when the Germans, persuaded by his activity that the trench was strongly held, bolted to another position further to their rear. Some of them in their flight fell to the bullets of the still unconquered young infantryman.

At last, all his ammunition gone, Thorel retired and told his officer about the unoccupied trench in which he had made his lonely fight, and about the other trench that the Germans had deserted under his fire. The French at once advanced, and in the trench from which the Germans had been driven they found arms and ammunition as well as many evidences that the Germans suffered severely. The heroism and coolness of one young fellow had won this position for his regiment.

TURKEY SUPPRESSES NEWS.

Any One Spreading Unauthorized Reports Punished by Death.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Central News has received a dispatch from its Athens correspondent to the effect that the authorities at Constantinople are suppressing the news of Turkish defeats in the Caucasus. They have, the correspondent says, ordered the execution of any one spreading unauthorised news reports.

The military rule in Constantinople is stricter today than it was in the strictest days of Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Revolutionary rumors are numerous.

BOY PRIVATE IS WOUNDED.

James Stirrat, 14, Is the Youngest British Soldier.

LONDON, Jan. ..., (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The youngest member of the British Army at the front, Private James Stirrat, is back in England, recovering from a shrapnel wound in the leg.

Stirrat, who is 14 years old, is a son of a Corporal, who lost his life in the South African war. The boy went to France with the expeditionary force in August.

BRITAIN SAYS NO TO DACIA REQUEST

Will Seize German Steamer Transferred to American Flag *if She Sails for Europe.*

OWNER TO MAKE TEST CASE

Vessel with $750,000 Cargo Expected to Leave Galveston as Soon as Loading is Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The British Government has declined to grant the request that the steamship Dacia be permitted to make a single voyage of convenience from Galveston, Tex., to Rotterdam, Holland, with a cargo of cotton, without seizure of the ship for trial before a British prize court, to determine the validity of the vessel's transfer to the American flag.

A telegram received here tonight from Edward N. Breitung of Marquette, Mich., and New York, the present American owner of the vessel, brought the information that the British Government's refusal would not interfere with the saling of the Dacia. The steamer, *now loaded with $750,000 worth of cotton* is expected to sail from Galveston tomorrow. She will not seek to avoid the British cruisers, and if she is taken before a British prize court the owner will contest the validity of the seizure.

Mr. Breitung is confident, his counsel asserted, that evidence can be produced proving that the transfer of the Dacia was a bona fide transaction that will square with the principles of international law that the American Government is willing to support in connection with questions of transfer of flag from belligerent to neutral nations during hostilities.

The British refusal to permit the Dacia to go to Rotterdam without interference was received by the State Department today in a cablegram from Ambassador Walter Hines Page at London, through whom the request for the arrangement for the Dacia to make one voyage to Rotterdam was submitted to the British Government. Secretary Bryan declined to make public the British answer, or even a paraphrase or indulge in any comment on the matter.

be based on the disinclination of the British Government to take any action in the case of the Dacia that might set a precedent with respect to German steamers in different parts of the world now tied up and unable to sail without danger of capture.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 19.—The loading of the steamship Dacia was suspended ten days ago when England made her first protest, but it is a matter of common knowledge here that she had only 4,000 bales of cotton on board at that time, and that she has 9,000 bales on tonight. Her full cargo is 11,000 bales, and loading is continuing. She will be ready to sail early tomorrow night.

SAYS HIS SHIP WAS HELD UP.

Greenbrier's Captain Wouldn't Handle Her with British Flag at Mast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled the State Department today the substance of a statement made to him by Capt. Farley of the American steamer Greenbrier, which arrived at Bremen a few days ago with a cotton cargo from New Orleans after having been subjected to a series of detentions and interruptions, notwithstanding assurances which had been given by Great Britain that ships with cargoes of cotton in American vessels would not be detained.

Officials did not disclose the details of Capt. Farley's statement, but it is said he charged that after examining the Greenbrier a British cruiser ordered the American flag hauled down and conveyed the ship into Kirkwall, a British port. Capt. Farley refused to navigate the ship while the British flag was at her mast and claimed that through incompetent navigation by the British three booms were sweptaway. He was forced to take the ship to Leith from Kirkwall, which he did, after raising the American flag, and later was able to proceed to Germany.

The State Department, it is understood, is investigating the case through the American Embassy in London.

COTTON CARGO AT HOLLAND.

American Steamer Waiting for Pilot to Take It to Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News states that the American steamer Pathfinder, with a cargo of cotton from America for Germany, has arrived at Ymuiden, Holland, and is awaiting a pilot to proceed to Breman.

England Lifts India Wool Embargo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The embargo against the exportation of wool from India to this country has been lifted by the British Government on all classes of wool except black and gray madras and thibet. The State Department was notified today of the modification of the embargo, which went into effect at the same time as that on wool from Australia.

SINK FOUR TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Make a Successful Raid.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 19, (via Petrograd.)—Several Russian torpedo boats entered the Bay of Sinope, a Turkish port on the Black Sea in Asia Minor, and sent to the bottom a Turkish steamship and three sailing vessels. The crews of all four ships were saved. The steamship is said to have been the Meorges.

No date of this engagement is given, but the news is trustworthy.

TELL OF SAPHIR'S LOSS.

French Government Accepts Reports of Submarine Disaster.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Ministry of Marine gave out a statement today saying that the French submarind Saphir, which had been lying for observation purposes near the entrance to the Dardanelles, sailed on Jan. 15 to rejoin the French naval forces in that vicinity. Foreign newspapers now announce, the Ministry says, that the Saphir was sunk, but that part of her crew was saved by Turkish vessels.

A dispatch from Berlin two days ago *by wireless said that the Saphir had* been sunk by Turkish artillery while trying to enter the Dardanelles, and that part of her crew had been saved. Another Berlin dispatch said a mine caused the destruction of the Saphir.

LETS COLLIER REPAIR

But Peru Will Limit Stay of British Vessel.

CALLAO, Peru, Jan. 19.—The British steamship Kingsway, an auxiliary of the British Navy, used as a collier, has been permitted by the Peruvian Government to go into dock and make repairs. The Government, however, reserves the right to fix the length of time the Kingsway shall remain here.

The Kingsway came into this port yesterday in a damaged condition, having struck the rocks at Point Santa Elena.

ADVICE FOR HINDENBURG.

It Reaches Him in Letters by the Ton from All Parts of Germany.

HEADQUARTERS, GERMAN ARMIES OF THE EAST, Jan. 19, Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg receives a letter each week from a Munich physician, containing exhaustive plans for the campaign and maintaining that he cannot be responsible for what will happen unless his suggestions are followed. The physician is the most regular of von Hindenburg's volunteer aids and counselors. His weekly letters have come to be looked for with interest and expectation, but there are thousands of others who feel called upon to help out the Field Marshal with advice.

A feature of many of these plans is the suggestion that a dam be thrown across the Vistula River at Thorn, where the river enter Germany after making a great bend through Poland, in order to flood the country and force the Russians to retreat.

Von Hindenburg's unsolicited correspondence is immense—two clothesbaskets full of letters and telegrams daily. Of these, naturally, comparatively few reach the Field Marshal; and his aids have to be cautious in submitting even these to him, for the conscientious old army leader cannot be restrained from answering in extenso and in his own hand many a letter which appeals to him.

Letters from old women and schoolchildren appeal to him particularly, and frequent quarter hours which the Field Marshal needs for his military duties are devoted to writing an answer to some naïve request or congratulations from a schoolboy or the mother of one of his soldiers.

The same consideration which leads the Field Marshal to write answers in long hand to letters shown to him is exhibited in his treatment of deputations and other visitors. A torchlight procession of students is to pass some evening before the headquarters windows. His Adjutant suggest a simple appearance honor, the Field Marshal declares that as the paraders have gone to so much trouble, the least that he can do is to say a few words, and a half hour is devoted to working out the concept of an admirable little greeting and acknowledgment.

Von Hindenburg speaks well for a soldier, and his short discourses are usually "meaty" with well chosen, carefully phrased ideas.

RUSSIANS CROSS VISTULA.

Menace Rear of German Army in Poland, According to Reports.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Of the progress of the cattles in East Prussia and Poland the official reports are more scant in information than ever. Loquacity seems to be avoided when a big new movement is commencing, such as that which the Russians are carrying out between the East Prussian border and the lower Vistula. In this operation, as far as canbe judged by the few details furnished, the Russians are making a big sweep to the west and north, evidently in an endeavor to prevent Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces from forming a junction with the German troops in East Prussia.

Some Petrograd newspaper correspondents credit the Russians with crossing the Vistula River to the south and east of Plock. If this is true, military men say, they must have a very large force and probably are in a position to threaten the left flank of the German Army, which has been trying for weeks to force its wal through to Warsaw.

In some quarters in London there is a tendency to believe that the Germans will retire to their own frontier in the fear that a Winter spent on their present line, the communication with which are declared to be bad, would result in a heavy loss of men.

The Russian troops which crossed the Carpathians are reported to have effected a junction, and when the plans for an advance into Transylvania are complete an attempt will be made, it is said, to invade Hungary from the north and east.

As the Russian menace becomes more of a reality reports that Hungary is seeking a separate peace are being revived in London. None of these reports can be confirmed, but they insist that Hungary is willing to make any sacrifice rather than submit to an invasion. The new Austro-German offensive against Serbia has not materialized so far, but reports persist that Austrian forces are being concentrated on the Serbian frontier, and that an offensive movement is imminent. The Serbians, in the meantime, are said to be preparing strong intrenchments.

DUTCH TO SHIP FOOD FREE.

Railroads Will Carry Supplies to Belgians When the Canals Freeze.

LONDON, aJn. 19.—The representatives of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium at Rotterdam today sent the following report to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission:

"The Dutch Government, with the generosity it has uniformly displayed toward the distressed Belgians, has given the commission permission when the canals are frozen up to send by rail, for which they will make no charge, the full quantity of supplies needed, amounting to 3,000 tons daily. In addition it has refunded the amounts previously paid by the commission for freights sent over the railroad."

At Ixelles, one of the suburban communes of Brussels, 5,000 children now are receiving two meals daily from six canteens established solely for their benefit, which are in addition to five canteens established for adults. This feeding of children permits of the schools being kept open.

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For Luncheon and Dinner
Prices—as reasonable as any other downtown restaurant.
Daily Specialties. Also a la Carte. Music. Banquet Room.

SHIP BILL MAY CAUSE AN EXTRA SESSION

Democratic Leaders Make Plans, Believing the President Will Not Yield.

UNDERWOOD DREADS IT

"Last Thing the People Want," He Says—Senator Burton Continues His Long-Distance Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—"The last thing that the people of the country want is an extra session of Congress," said Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, in the House of Representatives today. That expresses the opinion of Senators and Representatives generally, but in spite of it all the signs indicate that the new Congress, elected last November, will be called together shortly after the end of the present Congress on March 4. After discussing the situation today, the Democratic leaders began making their plans for an extra session.

The apparent pressing necessity for calling the new Congress together arises from the insistence of the Administration that the pending bill, providing for the purchase and operation of merchant ships by the Government, shall be enacted into law with the least possible delay. This bill has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate, where a determined filibuster is in progress for the purpose of preventing action on it in the remaining forty-five days of the present Congress.

It was agreed today among the Democratic leaders that if the Shipping bill is to have precedence in the Senate there will not be time before adjournment day to pass the necessary annual appropriation bills.

In this siatuation these leaders took counsel with themselves as to what should be done to overcome the embarrassing situation confronting them. While no agreement was reached, consideration was given to a suggestion that unless President Wilson agreed to abandon the Ship Purchase measure until the regular session of Congress in December, he should be asked to call an extra session at some date in March, that is, two weeks or so after March 4. In the opinion of the leaders the extra session need be no more than thirty-five days, and the discussion today was based entirely on the idea that it should be devoted exclusively to enacting the annual supply budgets.

None of the best informed of the Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House has any hope that President Wilson will abandon his insistence that the Senate shall press the Ship Purchase bill to a final vote the remaining weeks of this session. Among the leaders there was a good deal of depression today over the situation. Some of them believe that the longer Congress remains in session the worse it will be psychologically for the country and politically for the Democratic party.

The prevailing opinion in Washington, which Leader Underwood expressed frankly today, is that the country needs a rest, and it would be well for the members of the Senate and the House to clear out of Washington at the earliest possible moment. It is realized, however, that the Democratic party, through the action of the Administration, is committed virtually to the enactment of the Ship Purchase bill, and in order to show their loyalty to the President, the great majority of Democrats are willing to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish this.

The Democratic Party leaders find themselves embarrassed for another reason. Their counting of noses in the Senate had indicated that several Democrats of that body had no liking for the ship purchase measure, and would be glad of an opportunity to abandon it. This feeling was exemplified in the Democratic Senatorial caucus last night when a resolution was adopted calling for the early consideration of a rural *credits measure. The indifference to* the Ship Purchase bill was emphasized by the decision of the caucus to refer to the Democratic members of the Committee on Commerce the amendments offered to the measure, these amendments being another indication of dissatisfaction with the bill as it now stands.

Republicans in Congress are not entirely dissatisfied with the prospect of an extra session. They believe that it will be a political help to the Republican Party. This opinion is based on the idea that the business men of the country want Congress to adjourn as soon as possible, and will resent an extra session.

In the Senate today Mr. Burton of Ohio, Republican, continued the remarks he began yesterday in opposition to the bill. He spoke from 11:30 o'clock this morning until adjournment early this evening, and his "long-distance speech," which he did not conclude, was regarded by the Democratic Senators generally as a filibuster to delay action on the measure. In order to reduce the effects of the filibuster to a minimum, the Democratic Senators have decided hereafter to hold night sessions.

Senator Burton said, in his speech, that before the Ship Purchase bill was introduced private shipping interests in this country were alert to the situation created by the tying up of the shipping of belligerents and were ready to take advantage of it. Senator Pomerene, Mr. Burton's Democratic colleague, interrupted to ask why it was then that if ship purchase legislation had discouraged American ship owners, there was now between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 of capital ready to buy merchant vessels. He called on Mr. Burton to explain also why there had recently been an enormous increase in freight rates, which had advanced as much as ten times above normal rates.

Mr. Burton responded that there seemed to be a chance for activity in American shipping when the suggestion of Government ownership "from the other end of the avenue" fell like a pall on everybody who wanted to go into the business.

Mr. Burton then made some remarks which appeared to hint at something sinister in the effort to enact a law creating a Government-owned merchant marine.

"The Senate," he said, "may as well understand now that we purpose to sift out all the faults and exaggerated claims in behalf of this bill. Is there something hidden about this proposition? Is there something that will not bear the light of day—something that promoters of the bill are not entirely frank about?"

Late in the afternoon an effort was made to take the floor from Mr. Burton. He had sent to the Secretary's desk, to be read, some resolutions criticising the bill adopted by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and Senator Stone of Missouri made the point of order that because Mr. Burton had sat down, he could not continue his remarks. After some discussion, Mr. Stone abandoned his point, and Mr. Burton was permitted to continue.

Leader Underwood's statement in the House that the last thing the people of the country wanted was an extra session, was made during a defense of the River and Harbor bill, which he said he regarded as one of the cleanest that had been reported to the Congress.

"We are reaching a point," said Mr. Underwood, "where, if the membership is not willing to stay on the floor and furnish a quorum to do business, we will not finish the supply bills before March 4."

As a result of Mr. Underwood's remarks, the House held a night session to discuss the River and Harbor bill.

URGE PEACE PRIZE ACTION.

French Deputies Start Petition to Have Money Go to Belgians.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—MM. Durant and La Font, members of the Chamber of Deputies, addressed a circular letter today to their colleagues asking that they be joined in signing a petition urging that the Nobel Peace Prize for this year be conferred on the Belgians.

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AMERICAN CONSUL FOUND UNWELCOME

J. L. Cutright, Appointed to Post at Nottingham, Returns to London.

WROTE PRO-GERMAN LETTER

It Was Published in an Omaha Paper—Said Germany Would Win —Son of Bryan's ex-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 19.—On account of a letter written by him and published in a newspaper in Nebraska, John L. Cutright, newly accredited American Vice Consul at Nottingham, did not take up the duties for which he came to this city, but returned to London.

Mr. Cutright departed from Nottingham after he had been informed by the Mayor and other city officials that he would not be acceptable as Vice Consul because his newspaper letters were regarded as expressive of pro-German sentiments.

Before coming to Nottingham Mr. Cutright, served as American Vice Consul at Coburg, Germany. While there he wrote the letters to which the Nottingham officials took exception.

Mr. Cutright is a son of John Cutright, editor of The Lincoln Star, and formerly privat secretary of William J. Bryan. The son is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and had been in the Consular Service only a few months.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British Foreign Office has no information concerning objections on the part of Nottingham officials to the assumption by Mr. Cutright of his duties at the American Consulate. The American Embassy would make no statement concerning the case today, further than to say that if Mr. Cutright were not acceptable to the Nottingham authorities he would probably be sent elsewhere.

Mr. Cutright is still in London, and expects to return shortly to America.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—The letter of John L. Cutright to which the Nottingham authorities took exception was printed in The Omaha World-Herald last Dec. 13. It was written at Coburg, where Mr. Cutright was then Vice Consul and bears the date of Nov. 20. In it Mr. Cutright said:

"I am sorry to see the anti-German attitude of the American papers. To me there never was a better example of the way the American people love to be duped than the way we are allowing the French and British reports to fill their publications to the detriment of the professed American policy of giving each side to a controversy fair play and of sympathising with the party that is down.

"Just why American papers are so dead against Germany is hard to understand. It is true she declared war, but she did so only with a confident feeling of justification in the French invasion on the south and the unexcused Russian mobilization on the north, they say.

"The circumstances were the same as if England should mobilise quietly along the Canadian border without excuse, or Mexico, with possible envious eyes on Texas, which was once hers just as Alsace Lorraine was for a short period French, should bubble over the Rio Grande. Yet the Allies, they figure, with the apparent motive of meeting the approval of the world, were careful to see that it was Germany and not they who made the declaration, although they were well on in their preparation for war long before the Kaiser issued the mobilization orders.

"I am firmly of the opinion that Germany did not want this war. There is not a German in Coburg, and I venture to say in the whole empire, that does not detest the very thought of the war. She is simply defending her own borders, she says, and disclaims any intention whatever of keeping a particle of conquered territory. Yet if we again can place any credence in the German reports here, the French papers long ago appeared with maps of the way Germany was to be divided among the Allies. * * *

"The invasion of Belgian soil, that has caused such furore at home, was merely a necessary war measure, which the Germans verily believe would have been taken by the French, and with far less trouble, had she not done so first. * * * *

"Germany feels she is justified, in that her very existence depends on her success and that her passing through Belgium was done in the spirit of necessary self-defense. The Americans, reading of France and England's very discreet sympathy with 'po' ill' Belgium, seem to believe that Germany, not being satisfied with some five or six world powers with which to do battle, deliberately drew Belgium into the fight. Those who have come into contact with the peaceful fair-mindedness of the Germans over here at least credit them with having reasonable grounds for their actions.

"Like every true American I used to have the idea that the military power of a nation as strong as that of Germany must have aggressive motives of conquest behind it, but I have been converted to the idea that a nation surrounded with territory that is no more friendly than Germany's neighbors have proven themselves to be can take no other course than to maintain the world's greatest war machine.

"And if I may judge from what little I have seen of the German nation—of the spirit of dispassionate self-sacrifice of every person from Kaiser to peasant, and of that truly wonderful system of mobilization, * * * I make so bold as to predict that within a year's time the Allies will have found the War Lord's army so replete with efficiency and so devoid of the human element of fallibility as to be irresistible, and that within that time they will be very well satisfied to accept the terms of Germany whatever they be, and keep the peace for many years to come."

WHAT GIFTS MEAN TO WAR SUFFERERS

American Women in France Write to The Times of Relief Work There.

DESCRIBE PITIFUL SCENES

Mme. Waddington and Mrs. C. B. Duryea Plead for Aid to Keep American Depots Open.

Mme. Mary King Waddington, widow of William Henry Waddington, who was French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's when he died in 1893, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date of Jan. 4, to thank the Americans who are assisting in the work being done by the "Mme. Waddington Relief Fund." She writes from Mareuil-sur-Ourcq, on the road from Meaury to Rheims and says:

"I would like through your columns to thank all American friends who have contributed so generously to my relief fund. Thanks to their help, I was able to take down blankets and warm clothing to my poor little village, where the peasants were without clothing or food, their cottages having been completely sacked by the Germans, who left waste and destruction wherever they passed. We gave woolen garments to every child, blankets and petticoats to the old women, and woolen shirts, underclothes, and socks to soldiers just outside trenches near Soissons. Their socks and trousers were rotten with met and mud."

found for women and girls, and that though practically all the men are at the front, none of these women complain. Several hundred soldiers about to return to the trenches were outfitted from the Paris depot of her fund. Mme. Waddington's letter ends with an expression of gratitude, and asks that all further gifts from this country for the Waddington Relief Fund be sent to Morgan, Harjes & Co., in Paris.

Mme. Waddington was formerly Mary Alsop King, a daughter of Charles King, President of Columbia College from 1849 until 1864, and she married William Henry Waddington in 1874.

American Depot at Dinard.

Mrs. Nina Larre Duryea, who is Mrs. Chester B. Duryea, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, received yesterday, tells of the work being done by the American Depot for the Allies, which she recently opened at Dinard, France, where she has lived for some years past.

She expresses thanks to those who have already sent help, and asks: "May I give you and the generous donors who, through your columns, sent help to the victims of war here some details of the actual good you and they have accomplished?" Mrs. Duryea continues:

"So splendid have been the responses in money and cases of clothing that I have opened an American depot for the Allies, which is entirely supplied by the cases of clothing and medicines which come by each steamer. The little shop of the French Red Cross on the formerly gay, wee thoroughfare, Rue du Casino, is presided over by Miss Duntze, a daughter of Sir George Duntze, but it was woefully empty, so Miss Duntze turned over to me most of its space, and there on the shelves, decorated by American flags are the beautiful, warm shirts, bags, blankets, sweaters, &c., which compassionate Americans have sent to this desolate corner of Brittany.

"A procession of patched-up humanity on crutches, bandaged, wan, and tragic crowd the door, to go away with both bodies and hearts warmer because of your kindness." —William J. Bryan.

Mrs. Duryea then tells of how on Jan. 4 two motor cars were piled full "of blessings from this stock of good things" and, with small American flags fluttering from their hoods, went on a relief expedition to a convent-hospital at Lamballe.

"At the convent gate eager Sisters in their monumental coiffes and full-skirted habits flew to meet us. In a moment the garden was a flutter with them, while at the barred windows incongruous bandaged heads appeared. Willing hands carried those splendid, warm garments and medicines into the refectory, where a woefully bare larder made its silent plea. But such joy! You must know that these Sisters have 2 francs per day (40 cents) for each wounded hero, and with this they must support, feed, doctor, and house these pitiful maimed men who arrived from one battlefield to fight the grim battle against death, hampered by inadequate clothing, medicines, care and food. And think of this: in this great bare place of pain there isn't a particle of heat. The kitchen stove in a distant building is the only fire, so the Sisters resort to wine bottles filled with hot water for the beds which have but one blanket each, and any chance covering they can acquire is a luxury."

Convent a Bleak Asylum.

Mrs. Duryea then describes the interior of the convent, with its inadequate furnishings and its uncarpeted stone floors. She tells of the surgical work, and says:

"Operations are performed in an unheated cell, which is detached, so that when the chloroform gives out the others may not be distressed by the cries of pain. You can now understand what it meant to have Judge Carr's sweaters portioned out, and when W. S. Rathbone's chloroform and anti-tetanus serum and Miss Spence's School's blankets and bandages were brought forth—well, one didn't know whether to laugh or to cry at such joy."

She goes on to tell how, when the party returned to the little American depot, they found that it had been cleaned out by Belgian soldiers. The French Government gives nothing to these soldiers, and Belgium has no depots any longer.

"The Germans have arranged all that," she adds, "so that each soldier has to pay the French Government more for hospital care than the French soldier does. What he receives in clothing is only what comes from outside generosity."

The letter ends with this appeal:

"Will you keep that American Depot open? I beg you to continue your kindness. You can never realize the good you do, because you never saw such need. We have 42,000 wounded in this district, far from supplies and the Winter is keen. Men come in with frozen feet, ears, wounds in horrible condition, and their recovery is slow and dangerous.

"So I beg—beg unblushingly—for more. I append a list of urgent necessities which the Mother Superior wrote in pencil on a box cover—a cover which had held such shirts! These are the things needed most: hot-water bottles, felt-lined slippers, thermometers, chicory to make the coffee go further, beef-juice, catguts, bromo quinine, absorbent gauze, beans, corn, flour, woolen shirts and drawers, macaroni, lentils and jam for treats.

Mrs. Duryea then says that cases should be addressed to "Dryea, A. G. A., Pier 57, North River, New York," and they will go free to Dinard, and reach her in due time. Her letter ends with the appeal:

"Please, I beg of you, don't let the American flag come down in that little shop on the Rue du Casino, because of empty shelves."

OSLER OFFERS SERVICES.

Famous Physician Willing to Join the McGill Base Hospital.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England, has offered his services to aid the McGill base hospital, which, with students and professors from McGill University and from Montreal hospitals, will depart for the seat of war in the Spring.

Sir William made his offer in a letter to Dean Birkett of McGill University. He said he would be pleased to join the unit as supernumerary Colonel and as assistant to the doctor in charge.

Sir William Osler left Johns Hopkins University in 1905, after holding a professorship there for sixteen years, to become Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. The farewell addres he made at Johns Hopkins on Washington's Birthday became celebrated. He implied, although he did not say, that the period of man's usefulness expired at the age of 40. He departed for England followed by showers of censure at his chance remark, for his implication, in the course of its tossing about in the press, had become a quotation in the first person.

Prof. Osler will be 66 years of age next July 12. He was graduated from McGill in 1872. At Oxford his activities have seemed to increase with his years, particularly since the war began. He has made speeches to gain aid for the wounded and sympathy from the rich; he has decried the five fatality of war, declaring that more persons are killed by the "white plague" than by bullets; he has opened his house to his homeless colleagues from the University of Louvain, and, on Oct. 23, he gave a lively interview to a New York Times correspondent in which he declared that he hoped the American public appreciated the fact that the Allies were fighting its battle.

SOCIALIST PEACE EFFORTS.

Resolutions at Copenhagen Conference, Which Ended Yesterday.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19.—Three resolutions were passed unanimously at the closing session in Copenhagen today of the conference of Socialists of neutral countries, which opened on Sunday.

The first resolution declares it to be the duty of all Socialists to work for a speedy declaration of peace, the terms of which shall provide a basis for international disarmament; it also calls upon the International Socialist Bureau at Berne to convoke a meeting of all Socialist parties at the beginning of peace negotiations to take an advisory part therein.

The second resolution proposes that all Socialist parties of neutral countries urge their respective Governments to consider the possibility of offering mediation to the belligerents, with a view to a lasting peace.

The third resolution protests against the arrest of five members of the Russian Duma, who met to draft a report for the present conference.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland have each been represented at the conference by four delegates, and Italy by one. There have been no delegates from the United States or Switzerland.

Yesterday the conference adopted a resolution protesting against Germany's violation of Belgian rights, and calling upon all Socialist parties to labor to bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

THINK KIPLING MISTAKEN.

Writers Deny That the English Are the Only Humorous People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In a recent article Rudyard Kipling wrote: "England's new armies are humourous because, for all our long faces, we are the only genuinely humorous race on earth."

The Evening News has been collecting opinions regarding this "daring assertion."

E. V. Lucas thinks that Mr. Kipling probably meant "facetious" instead of "humorous," for he says, "Humor implies imagination, and in imagination we, as a race, are not rich."

F. Anstey also dissents from Mr. Kipling's view, saying: "If such a claim were seriously made, I should regard it as dangerously near the German boast that their nation are the sole possessors of genuine culture. Perhaps Mr. Kipling meant to include our American cousins under 'we.'"

Walter Emanuel does not consider the British a humorous nation, and says:

"Although I have never been in the United States, I should say that America is a nation of humorists, to judge by the intense wit of its slang, which I take to be current conversational coin there. Over here, speaking broadly, one has to ring a bell before making a joke, or it will pass unnoticed."

CORNWALLIS-WEST HERE.

Tells of Escape from the Germans at Antwerp.

Col. George Cornwallis-West, husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Eransylvania, to see his wife, who is in Chicago playing in Bernard Shaw's comedy "Pygmalion." The Colonel said that he was in command of a contingent of British naval militia sent to Antwerp to help the Belgians defend the city, and told of his escape from capture by the Germans with his 2,000 men, only getting away by making a forced night march of seventeen miles.

Col. West said he did not know where the story that he had been shot as a spy by the Germans originated.

He left on the Twentieth Century Limited for Chicago.

Donald Thompson, the Kansas war correspondent, returned on the Transylvania with his second batch of pictures of the fighting in France and Flanders.

Weber and Heilbroner

are now offering every suit and overcoat in their entire Fall and Winter stock, with the exception of dress clothes, at materially reduced clearance prices.

Five Clothing Stores

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BARTHOLDT'S PLAN TO END ALL WARS

International Court of Enforcement for Adjustment of Disputes Proposed to Congress.

ALSO INTERNATIONAL ARMY

This Force, with Sole Navy of Selected Ships, Would Keep the World's Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Bartholdt introduced in the House today a joint resolution for the creation of an international court of decree and enforcement for the adjustment of disputes among nations. The proposed International Court, which would have its meeting place at The Hague, is described in a draft in tentative form of an international agreement, the first article of which declares: "The object of this agreement is the abolition of international war and the furtherance of peaceful co-operation between Governments."

This resolution, Mr. Bartholdt explained, was not the work of any one mind, but the result of numerous conferences, large and small, at The Hague and elsewhere on the subject of peace.

"The time has come," said he, "when we should look beyond the present war and make preparations for plans to secure more permanent peace, ready for submission to belligerent as well as neutral nations when the present struggle has terminated. It evidently behooves the United States to be ready with a concrete plan of this kind.

"The plan proposed is merely tentative and no doubt will be modified in many important particulars. My idea was to submit to the judgment of the educated men of all nations something definite to be changed in accordance with the enlightened judgment of all nations concerned."

The proposed draft provides for the creation of a minimum international army and navy and the establishment and maintenance of such civil and armed forces on land and sea as the court may decree. Each signatory *country will be required to contribute* in accordance with its population to the support of both army and navy. All Governments now maintaining war vessels will be required to surrender them to the international court, which will determine the number required for the enforcement of its decrees and direct the dismantling of the remaining vessels. It is provided that the standing armies of member countries shall be limited to one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The court will have power to make terms of peace binding on all member countries affected. The members of the court will receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 a year. The ratio of representation of the court will be the population of the several countries, with the exception of China, a special provision and basis being made for that country.

The last paragraph of the resolution asks the President of the United States to initiate negotiations through the customary diplomatic channels looking to the establishment of a system of international control based upon the principles embodied in the proposed agreement.

WILSON'S VIEW OF WAR.

Tells Callers He Sees No Sign of Peace by Spring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Wilson sees no likelihood of the termination of the European war this Spring. He told callers today he had not noticed any indications of peace in the situation yet.

Mr. Wilson mentioned the subject in connection with his plans for a trip through the Panama Canal and to the San Francisco Exposition. He explained that he fully expected to make the trip, but that it was possible that developments abroad or in the United States might interfere.

He added that the trip to Panama was dependent upon domestic and foreign conditions because "practically all the Government would be at sea." He smiled at his own remark and added that he meant "literally at sea."

German Quits Office in Australia.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 19.—Hrmann Homburg, Attorney General of oSuth Australia since 1909, has resigned his position because of the anti-German feeling existing among the public.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today & tomorrow

The Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Overcoats for Men

Reduced from

$30, $28, $25, and $23

Now $18

A small charge for alterations.

Saks-tailored overcoats exclusively, embracing single breasted, double breasted, button through, regulation, and kimono sleeve styles, in a range of fabrics that are as distinctive and devoid of mediocrity as the style of Saks workmanship itself.

You can buy some overcoats at "reductions" all the time—but not ours!!

A very special sale today of

Men's Shirts at $1.10

Six for $6.00

For sheer, downright, unequivocal value, we commend these shirts at one-dollar-ten. They are great. They are splendidly made, they are carefully finished, and they are shown in fabrics which are as notable for beauty of design as for durability of wear. The proposition is flatly unapproachable at anything like this figure.

Silk & Linens, with satin stripes; woven crepes; heavy Madras, corded, or woven; satin stripe Oxfords, and satin d'amour cloths.

Blue stripes and figures; helio, black and green stripes, on white grounds; and blue, tan, green, helio, and grey stripes on colored grounds.

DAY'S WAR RELIEF WORK.

Poles Plead for Aid—Contributions to the Various Funds.

M. Jaworski, President of the Polish Committee in Vienna, cabled yesterday that never was suffering so intense as it is in the Polish regions of Russia, Germany, and Austria. The message added that "contributions either of money, food, or clothing will be received with deep gratitude and will be further evidence of the well-known generosity and nobleness of heart of the American people."

Among contributions for Belgium received yesterday was a check for $41.25 from the Sada I. Sus Contornos Sicieded de Instruccion. The regular work of this society is to collect money for building schools in Spain. Yesterday's donation, it was explained, was meant to show the sympathy of Spanish people in the United States for Belgium.

Yesterday's donations to the Belgian Relief Fund totalled $2,048.02, which brought the fund to $47,051.34. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. D. C. Eaton	200	C. J. Usher	20
Guantanamo & W. R. R. Co.	139	R. A. White	25
Caroline S. Choate	100	M. C. Cromwell	10
R. B. Symington	100	Louis Hanger	10
G. B. Case	100	John Hall Memorial S. S.	15
W. A. Openhym	100	Lydia M. Damo	10
I. B. Phelps Stokes	100	W. T. Mott	10
Katharine Walker	80	E. L. Schuffelin	25
S. R. Taylor	70	E. Gallan	25
E. A. Bowen	50	E. J. Wheeler	10
Providence Journal (col.)	25	J. W. Watson	10
J. C. Woodhull	50	G. H. Stetson	10
W. M. Lawson	10	Miss E. E. Kilham	20
J. W. Green	10	G. W. Kuchler	25
J. P. Bowman	10	Mrs. S. Orr	10
Misses Heasbon	10	Mrs. A. L. Sawyer	25
P. J. Woldon	10	L. P. Warlow	10
R. W. Hill	10	Mrs. F. T. Story	25
Pres. Ch., Ringoes, N. J.	10	Mrs. R. J. Parker	10
J. B. Duryea	25	M. S.	10
W. S. Sanford	25	J. Y. L. Wyckoff	25
A. G. Pearson	10	Sarah E. Hatch	25
Mrs. T. K. Holdsworth	10	J. M. and H. A. Mesarve	10
A. D. Tweyffort	25	E. R. Sunderland	25
S. Arbuckle	50	J. G. Basinger	10
Sociaad de Instruc.	41	Mrs. Greene	10
In His Name	10	Mrs. A. V. S.	10
		C. H. De La Vergne	10

The British American War Relief Fund announced yesterday the following subscriptions of $10 or more: J. N. Phelps Stokes and Count Wierzbizka, $100 each; W. R. Farquhar, $50; Robinson Smith and Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, $10 each, and an anonymous gift of $100.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $215 yesterday and now totals $441,632.99. The Baroness von Andre gave $100, Miss Taber $40, the Jacksonville, Ill., Committee $15.15, Mrs. C. R. Kelf $15, the Chester, N. Y., Literary Society $20, and Mrs. J. W. Blackett and "a trained nurse." $10 each.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "A Friend" for the benefit of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, also $2 from M. A. Hinchey and some little girls for the family of the toymaker, Joseph Indelicato, whose story was published last December.

FINNISH JUDGE EXILED.

Sent to Siberia for Resisting Russification of His Country.

S. Svinhufrud, a Judge of the Finnish courts and a former President of the Finnish Diet, has been banished to Siberia, according to a statement issued by the German Information Service last night. The information as given out is contained in a translation of an article recently printed in Berlin, the author of whom is said to be a Stockholm newspaper correspondent.

"While Russia has made a loud trumpetry of home rule for Finland and Poland," says the correspondent, "things look quite different behind the scenes within the empire of the Czar. The only man in Finland who still stoutly resented and resisted the encroachments of the Russian authorities was Svinhufrud, District Judge and former President of the Finnish Diet. He has now been banished to the Government of Tomsk, Siberia. This ends the last scanty remnants of Finnish independence.

"Revolutionary plots on a large scale continue. After learning that their deputies had been arrested, the workmen of the largest Russian State enterprise, the Putilow works, organized a political strike. We hear from trustworthy sources that workmen in other places co-operated in order to safeguard their interests. All liberal circles in Russia resent the arrest of Burzew, who has been charged with lese majesté. The Government has crowned all these events by stopping the publication of for Rjetch for the duration of the war."

PORTUGAL'S QUEER POSITION

At War with Germany in Africa, but Envoys Stay at Their Posts.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Portugal is today in a singular situation in reference to the great war. German forces have invaded Portuguese, Angola, on the western coast of Africa, and fighting has been going on there between German and Portuguese forces for a couple of months, yet Germany has not declared war on Portugal, the German Minister remains in Lisbon, and the Portuguese Minister is still in Berlin.

An official casualty list gives Portuguese losses in Angola as one officer killed, six wonded, and one taken prisoner. The number of casualties among soldiers is not mentioned, but unofficially it is said that the Portuguese have lost about 800 all told in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the other hand, the Portuguese have killed, wounded, or captured about 200 German cavalrymen.

Fresh Portuguese troops, numbering about 4,000, are ready to embark for Angola. Some orders for equipment have been placed in the United States.

The German Legation here is well guarded day and night. The Portuguese Government has notified all Germans residing in Portugal that they must report regularly to the local authorities, ostensibly to protect them from the strong anti-German feeling among the inhabitants.

The distribution of German pamphlets in Portugese, which have been coming in from German agencies in Spain, is no longer allowed.

One explanation of the fact that although there is war de facto between Germany and Portugal there is not war de jure, is that Germany has hesitated to take the decisive step by declaring war, because the 210 German vessels now interned in Portuguese ports would automatically become prizes of war.

The relations between Great Britain and Portugal are peculiar. According to the treaty signed in 1902 after the Boer war, during which the British had scrupulously observed the neutrality of Delagoa Bay, it was agreed that British troops might pass through Portuguese territory in Africa, and that Portuguese troops might pass through British territory there, and that both nations would combine to protect the territory of either if menaced by a third hostile nation. Thus the Portuguese and British colonies are at war with the German colonies in Africa, while in Europe Portugal and Germany are at peace.

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The Most Notable Sale of Furs of Quality & Fashion Ever Held in America

Including the Entire Remaining Stock of This Shop, Augmented by a Purchase Extraordinaire of the Entire Stock of the Foremost French Fourreur in This Country—

BECHOFF of New York *Collaborateur with* BECHOFF of Paris

In the Art of Peltry no name stands higher than that of Bechoff's. The one in Paris, 12 Place Vendome, the other in New York, create fashions for the belles dames of the world. The furs concerned in this sale are of a highly distinctive and unusual type, having the cachet of the original Paris models. The occasion coming at this time makes it possible to offer this choice collection—together with the Bonwit Teller furs—

At One-Half to Two-Thirds Less Than Regular Prices

Scarfs	*Regularly*		*Muffs*	*Regularly*	
10 Natural Raccoon	*10.00*	5.00	6 Natural Raccoon	*14.50*	7.50
10 Civet Cat	*10.00*	5.00	8 Black Fox	*22.50*	9.50
10 Black Fox	*12.50*	6.50	6 Civet Cat	*18.50*	9.50
6 Moleskin	*18.50*	7.50	6 Natural Raccoon	*22.50*	10.00
4 Leopard	*16.50*	8.50	6 Hudson Seal	*24.50*	12.50
12 Natural Skunk	*14.50*	8.50	10 Black Fox	*27.50*	12.50
2 Kolinsky & Ermine	*22.50*	8.50	5 Moleskin	*25.00*	12.50
6 Hudson Seal	*18.50*	9.50	3 Beaver	*27.50*	15.00
10 Beaver	*18.50*	9.50	8 Natural Skunk	*27.50*	15.00
6 Ermine	*32.50*	15.00	6 Kit Fox	*45.00*	18.50
6 Kit Fox	*29.50*	15.00	6 Black Lynx	*55.00*	22.50
10 Black Fox	*35.00*	15.00	3 Leopard	*42.00*	22.50
8 Natural Skunk	*35.00*	16.50	6 Pointed Fox	*55.00*	24.50
6 Pointed Fox	*39.50*	18.50	20 Natural Skunk	*55.00*	25.00
6 Black Lynx	*45.00*	19.50	3 Kolinsky	*85.00*	39.50

Women's & Misses' Fur Coats

5 Trim'd White Coney Ev'g Coats	*Regularly 75.00*	29.50
8 French Seal Coats	*Regularly 65.00 to 85.00*	35.00
10 Trimmed Caracul Coats	*Regularly 85.00 to 95.00*	40.00
9 Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)	*Regularly 85.00 to 95.00*	45.00
12 Trim'd Moire Caracul Coats 45 inches long, Natural Skunk Collars	*Regularly 95.00 to 110.00*	55.00
10 Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats	*Regularly 125.00 to 145.00*	70.00
10 Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats	*Regularly 125.00 to 145.00*	85.00
14 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	*Regularly 165.00 to 195.00*	95.00
5 Trim'd Novelty Caracul Coats	*Regularly 245.00 to 275.00*	145.00
6 Trim'd Hud. Seal Novelty Coats	*Regularly 245.00 to 275.00*	145.00
7 Imported Hudson Seal Coats	*Regularly 265.00 to 295.00*	165.00
6 Imported Hudson Seal Coats	*Regularly 295.00 to 395.00*	195.00
3 Imported Baby Caracul Coats	*Regularly 395.00 to 450.00*	225.00
2 Broadtail Caracul Coats	*Regularly 550.00 to 650.00*	295.00
2 Broadtail Caracul Coats	*Regularly 850.00 to 1000.00*	495.00

Novelties in Fur Sets

Genuine Natural Blue Fox Set — *Regularly 375.00* — 145.00
Taupe Color Caracul Set — *Regularly 225.00* — 110.00
Jenny Model Fox Set — *Regularly 235.00* — 95.00
Hudson Seal Ermine Set — *Regularly 165.00* — 95.00
Combination Set White and Grey Fox — *Regularly 145.00* — 95.00
Silver Pointed Jap Marten Set — *Regularly 175.00* — 95.00
Mole Shoulder Cape — *Regularly 125.00* — 65.00
Wolverine Set — *Regularly 95.00* — 50.00
Silver Kit Fox & Baronduki Set — *Regularly 145.00* — 75.00
Baby Caracul and Skunk Set — *Regularly 175.00* — 95.00
Leopard and Fox Set — *Regularly 125.00* — 75.00
Cross Fox Set — *Regularly 245.00* — 145.00

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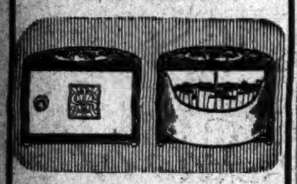

HUMIDOR—(Shown closed and open.) An entirely new box and humidor, taking 100 cigarettes. Made of the best Prince's Silver plate worked in Old Dutch Silver design. The retentive qualities of the specially prepared metal preserve the aroma and flavor of the tobacco. The platinum finish makes cleaning unnecessary—its appearance improving with age. The revolving rack and door, with colored morocco covering, make it unique and artistic—its usefulness is obvious..... $18.50
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The true test of coffee economy is in the number of satisfying cups of good coffee you get, rather than the price you pay per pound.

A pound of Hotel Astor brews enough more cups than one of ordinary grade to make it more economical and the difference in flavor is worth many times the small difference in price.

Originated for the Hotel Astor, and served there exclusively to thousands of guests yearly.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name, for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

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The salad secret—for flavor and economy use

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30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans
At your grocer's

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GREEK ISLES SHAKEN; SOUTHERN ITALY, TOO

Great Earthquake Damage Is Feared in Cephalonia and Zante, in Ionian Group.

ITALIAN "TOE" TERRIFIED

Check Violent in Calabria, but No Lives Lost.—Conditions in Central Italy Graver.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Violent earthquakes occurred Monday in Zante and Cephalonia, islands in the Ionian group in the Mediterranean, according to an Athens dispatch.

It is feared that considerable damage has resulted.

Cephalonia and Zante are only a short distance from the west coast of the mainland of Greece. They are close together, Cephalonia being north of Zante. Cephalonia is 32 miles long and from 5 to 12 miles wide. Its population was 80,178 at the time of a census taken in 1896. Zante, the smaller island, contains 167 square miles, and in 1896 had a population of 45,032. Both islands are mountainous, but contain fertile plains. Zante long has been considered subject to seismic disturbances.

SOUTHERN ITALY SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquake Felt Throughout Calabria, but No Lives Lost.

ROME, Jan. 19.—An earthquake of great force shook all of Calabria, the southernmost department of Italy, today, but, so far as known, caused no loss of life.

The shock appears to have been most severe in the neighborhood of Cosenza, capital of the province of that name. The people fled to the open, where at last accounts they persisted in remaining, preferring the discomforts of Winter to the risk of being buried in the ruins of their homes.

Calabria is the "toe" of the "boot" of Italy. It is a mountainous region, and disastrous earthquakes have occurred there, notably in 1783.

COSENZA, Calabria, Jan. 19.—The entire population of Cosenza, as well as the inhabitants of Paola, Amantea, Castrovilliari, Rossano, and other towns, left their houses when the earth shock occurred.

Several houses collapsed in Luzzi, a town of 3,000 people, eleven miles north of here.

The shocks were especially severe at San Benedetto Ollano, a town of 2,338; at Montalto Uffugo, with 7,779, and at San Pietro, Valano, and Nappi. Houses were damaged at these places. The inhabitants, greatly frightened, abandoned the villages, camping in the open air or retiring into the interior of caverns, where sometimes, it is said, the Calabrese people remain for months in fear of shocks.

SNOW IN DISASTER ZONE.

Heavy Fall, Almost a Blizzard in Mountains, Intensifies Misery.

AVEZZANO, Jan. 19.—The condition of the earthquake survivors in the central districts of Italy was rendered worse today by an abundant fall of snow which, in the elevated villages, approached the character of a blizzard.

Throughout the earthquake belt even in tons where many of the buildings are still standing, apparently intact, the survivors refuse to seek shelter in their houses, and are gathered in the open, suffering terribly from exposure.

Although nearly a week has elapsed since the disaster rescues from the ruins continued to be made. At Capelle soldiers found a boy 7 years old who had been protected from the falling masonry of his home by the fireplace. He had been able to feed himself with Vlands within his reach, and the little fellow was in good condition except for the fact that he had suffered from the cold. All the relatives of this youngster having lost their lives, he has been adopted by the soldiers who found him—the Third Company of the Second Battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery.

The escape of a Tax Collector and his wife and baby is reported from Sora. Their house collapsed, except the corner of a room where their bed stood. Even the cradle containing the baby crashed down, but the mother succeeded in clutching the infant as the cot disappeared. The little group remained suspended in the air for a considerable time, but finally was rescued by means of ladders and ropes. The Collector reported his condition to the Minister of Finance, and in reply received this telegram:

"Cop-operate with the other authorities in the work of rescue."

The Collector, however, is without clothes and even lacks shoes

SUFFERED LIKE AVEZZANO.

Near-by Towns Razed and Deaths Proportionately Nearly as Many.

Rome, Jan. 19.—It became certain today that in the districts immediately adjacent to Avezzano the destruction by the earthquake of last Wednesday was as great as in that town, and that the percentage of dead to the total population was almost as large. In these districts only scantly relief measures have been taken, and the number of persons working in the ruins is very small.

The dead at Ortucchio, southeast of Avezzano, are reported to number at least 2,000, fully half of whom have been found buried in the ruins of the cathedrals there. The town has been virtually razed, and now, nearly a week after the disaster sanitary conditions among the living are becoming almost unbearable. The town had 2,500 population.

Similar reports come from other towns in the vicinity—from San Benedetto, with 4,000 of its 4,500 population dead; Celano, 2,500 feet up in the mountains, with 1,000 dead; Paterno, with only 200 of its 2,000 population still alive; Fesoino, with 4,000 buried, and many othre towns. The village of Almort is reported completely destroyed.

Though many of these places are only a short distance from Avezzano they have been almost entirely inaccessible because of blockaded and ruined roads. The fod supplies in these places are reported to be extremely insufficient, and the shelters entirely inadequate. The organized rescue work is being pushed with all haste to reach the inhabitants of these towns n time to prevent great loss of life among the survivors.

TAGLIACOZZO, Jan. 19.—Paterno, high up on the mountain side, has suffered probably more than any other town in the whole earthquake region, less than 200 persons having been saved out of a population of 2,000 and not a single house remaining standing.

Along the main road from Paterno to Pescina traffic has ceased except for a few motor cars carrying supplies and country carts laden with coffins. At Pescina, now a mere mass of ruins, living persons were still being dug out of the débris late last night, but there were only 150 soldiers to assist the survivors in the rescue work. The few surviving town officials complained bitterly of what they called the Government's neglect. They said that no bread had been obtainable since Saturday, and that the survivors and the soldiers had had nothing to eat but vegetables brought from neighboring villages.

Pescina lost its most famous landmark, the sixteenth century castle of the Piccolomini family, and the house where the famous Cardinal Mazarin was born.

At Benedetto, near Pescina, where 4,000 perished out of a total population of 4,500, only volunteers from the nearby districts had been engaged in the rescue work up to the hour a report was received from there late last night. The rescuers took out ten living children from among the débris Sunday, and Monday they saved a young woman and a child five months old.

No outside help of any kind reached San Benedetto until Sunday, although Pescina is only three miles away. The roadway between the two places was blocked as a result of the earthquake, great fissures having opened in the highway.

At Celano, northeast of Avezzano, where there are 1,000 dead, there are also many injured and 10,000 persons are without adequate shelter. Most have been compelled to pass the bitterly cold nights in the open air. Very little lumber has been sent to the place with which to build shelters.

Another severe earthquake shock was experienced at 6 o'clock Monday morning, and the people as a consequence are afraid to take shelter in buildings still standing.

Earthquake Relief Fund Now $1,153

Contributions amounting to $215 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, for the Italian Earthquake Relief Fund, as follows: Robert W. de Forest, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. Easberg, $50; "A Friend," $25; Mrs. S. H. Patterson, $25; "Friends of Italy," $5; J. C. Fraser, $5; Henry Wollman, $5. The total contributions to date reach $1,153.

DIVORCE FOR IRENE OSGOOD.

American Writer Gets a Decree Against Robert H. Sherard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—"Irene Osgood," the American authoress, obtained a divorce decree today from Robert Harborough Sherard on the grounds of misconduct and cruelty.

The domestic infelicities of the pair had several times previously been aired in the law courts, and the reports of today's proceedings are featured in the evening papers.

Sherard, who at the outset intended to defend the case, withdrew his defense, it is said on condition that he receive an annual allowance from his wife, who is wealthy.

A lawyer concerned in the case said that had the defense been maintained the proceedings would undoubtedly have been in camera.

The marital difficulties of "Irene Osgood," who was born a Miss de Belot of Virginia, but has lived most of her life in England, and Robert Harborough Sherard, first became known in the Spring of 1911, when the husband sued for divorce and the wife replied with an appeal for a separation. At that time she was known as the author of "To a Nun Confessed," "Servitude," and "The Chant of a Lonely Soul," and Mr. Sherard had written "Twenty Years in Paris," "The White Slaves of England," and a life of Oscar Wilde. Mr. Sherard accused the wife of detaining a horse, a cat, six pigs, several manuscripts of novels, and certain divorce papers belonging to him, referred to her Northampton country house as his "Calvary," and said she had had him thrown out of the place.

Mrs. Sherard admitted this last charge, but said that it was due to the fact that Mr. Sherard, while intoxicated, had broken in through a window, tried to set fire to the house, and threatened to beat her "bloody American brains" out. The divorce papers, she said, she had held because she was afraid the question of the legality of his divorce would come up.

Evidence conflicted as to the circumstances of the first meeting of the couple, which took place in the south of France in 1905. Mr. Sherard complained that he had lived there happily till he met the American novelist, who gave him $500 to divorce his first wife, Mrs. Sherard, however, asserted that the money was to buy him some new clothes. For some time after that he served as her literary secretary, and on the witness stand in the 1911 divorce suit he exclaimed: "I am Irene Osgood! I have written every one of her novels in the last five years."

This Mrs. Sherard vehemently denied, saying that his only contributions to her works had been the collection of local color for one of her books by going to places which a woman could not visit. She also accused him of "Oriental habits," and said he was "a most amazing man." While protesting that he had never been her servant, she said that he was accustomed to come whenever she rang the bell.

The suit resulted in an agreement that the two should separate, and that Mrs. Sherard should give her husband a nallowance. Divorce proceedings were recommenced this year. In August last Mrs. Sherard lent her home to the British War Office for use as a hospital.

Peru's Army to be Reduced.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 19.—A secret session of the Senate was held here today at which there was approved a proposal to bring about a reduction in the numerical strength of the Peruvian Army. Another measure to receive approval was the project to suspend the amortization of public debts during the continuance of the European war.

Villa's Proposed Division of Mexico

The Country to the North of the Heavy Line Would Form the New North Mexican Republic.

VILLA PLANNING A NEW REPUBLIC

Continued from Page 1.

Railways have been given orders to move north, and the various departments of the railroad are busy packing all records and furniture.

"It is stated that this movement probably indicates an interruption of communication over the Old Central line and a lack of confidence in the general Southern situation.

"It is now known that the Provisional President with his party went to Pachuca. Two automobiles, containing a number of Blanco's staff, including his private secretary, with baggage and money of the paymaster, were captured in the suburbs of the city. It is reported that the Provisional President took with him a large amount of supplies.

"Gen. Palafox was quoted in an afternoon paper of Jan. 18 as announcing the occupation of Orizaba by the forces of the convention. *It was also published that Cordoba is threatened.*

"All telegraphic communication from Mexico City was suspended for a while on Saturday last. There is said to be a scarcity of articles of prime necessity in the city, and the depreciated currency makes all prices high, even on the products of the country. Examples of prices on imported articles are five pesos per kilo for cheese, and ten pesos per kilo for ham."

Concerning the arrival of Gen. Angeles at Monterey Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"The department is in receipt of a dispatch dated Jan. 16, 10 A. M. from Monterey with further reference to the departure of the followers of Carranza from that place.

"The dispatch states that they left there Jan. 15 and that the army of the National Convention, commanded by Gen. Felipe Angeles and Gens. Emilio Madero and Raul Madero entered the city at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day.

"Up to the date of the dispatch no looting had occurred, good order prevailed and the officers and soldiers who had just taken possession appeared to be disposed to do everything possible to assist the people.

Congress Promises Religious Freedom.

"Upon arrival Gen. Angeles made an address from the balcony of his hotel in which expressed gratification at the cordial and sincere welcome accorded to himself and followers by the populace of Monterey. In this speech Gen. Angeles expressed a desire to co-operate with the people in all their efforts for the prosperity and general welfare of the country and said that his army had not come to offend any one on account of his belief, but that on the contrary all beliefs would be respected, and that his army, conscious of its duties, was sufficiently disciplined to impart ample protection and respect toward all rights and creeds.

"With specific reference to religious toleration Gen. Angeles made the following statement:

"'We have among us Catholics, protestants and even men who follow no religion, but all of us from the first to the last harbor a feeling of deep regard for all sects.'

"It is reported that the speech of Gen. Angeles has created a very favorable impression and that the people of Monterey are especially gratified at the liberal position taken by him in connection with religious tolerance.

"The dispatch further stated that it was expected that railroad communication between Monterey and the United States would soon be in effect via El Paso, Texas and Torreon, and that telegraphic communication would be open via El Paso.

"With reference to the supplies for the needy of Monterey it is stated that these would be entered free of Mexican duties and carried to Monterey free of freight charges, but that on account of the lack of rail communication between Laredo and Monterey the supplies would have to be routed via El Paso, Torreon and Monterey, the route that the authorities have determined to keep open."

The Department received a telegram dated Jan. 16, from Manzanillo, on the Mexican west coast, stating that the military authorities of Colima, a small Pacific coast State of which Manzanillo is the chief port, had threatened to confiscate the mercantile establishments of foreigners, giving as a reason for the proposed confiscation the alleged action on the part of the foreign merchants in hoarding fractional currency, the value of which is locally "fluctuating and hypothetical." Foreign residents in the territory surrounding Manzanillo are apprehensive as to the general conditions prevailing in that section.

The division of Mexico, discussed in the Washington dispatch, would cut the country nearly in half, but would bring only about one-seventh of the population into the northern republic. Moreover, it leaves the northern Government with no seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. Matamoras cannot be reached by vessels of deep draught, except at very favorable times. Tampico, the next port in the south, is in the hands of the Carranza faction and is well defended.

On the Pacific Coast there are at least three good harbors, and several of minor importance. The three are in order from the north, Guaymas, Topolobampo, and Masatlan.

The most populous States of Mexico are in the south and centre, several numbering more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. The States mentioned in the proposal for a northern republic have area and population (estimated for 1912) as shown by the following table:

State.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
Chihuahua	87,802	428,387
Coahuila	63,569	376,747
Durango	38,000	509,585
Nuevo Leon, (half)	11,796	200,000
Sinaloa	33,671	228,317
Sonora	76,900	275,107
Tamaulipas, (estimated)	5,000	50,000
	316,747	2,164,148
Total Mexico	783,881	15,501,684

VILLA DENOUNCES GUTIERREZ.

Says He Took $5,000,000 with Him —He and Zapata to Fight On.

EL PASO, Jan. 19.—Gen. Villa, under date of today, from Aguascalientes sent the following statement to The Associated Press:

"On the 16th instant, coming from Juarez, where I had arranged satisfactorily and in a decorous manner for the country and for our cause the conflict regarding the attacks made on Naco by the Convention forces, I was surprised on the way south to learn that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, Provisional President of Mexico, elected by the convention, in company with Gens. J. Isabel Robels, Lucio Blanco, and Mateo Almazan, had fled during the early morning of that day from the capital city without any permission from the honorable Assembly, taking with them 10,000,000 pesos ($5,000,000 normally) from the national treasury, and looting everything and leaving abandoned all interests, lives, and honor of society intrusted to their care.

"Details contained in later telegrams informed me about the conditions and the alarm and panic existing among the inhabitants of Mexico City when they learned of the attitude of the First Magistrate of the nation and his companions. I was further surprised upon learning that some forces, belonging to the fugitives, intended abandoning the capital to march in the streets in disorder and permit all sorts of abuses and outlaw acts.

"Fortunately the forces under my command in the city at once took up the task of re-establihing order and kept the soldiers who wanted to leave, believing in a hoax, in some of the barracks and giving the people ample guarantees. Therefore I have the honor to notify the republic and the world that not a single act was committed against life and interests of the inhabitants of Mexico City and that the forces of the liberating army, (the Zapata forces, together with those of the Division of the North, kept order.

"This had hardly come to pass in the capital when a message from another locality gave me new particulars. *Through this I learned that President Gutierrez had addressed the military convention in an attempt to ignore it,* and, turning against it, defrauding the hopes of the country which had been left with him, had turned traitor to the public aspirations.

"Contrary to all political questions, and having only the desire to do my duty, I at once called a meeting of all Generals with me and all those accompanying me, in order to take up the matter. They, like me, resolved to support the convention and to fight the enemies of the country until we could establish in the country the revolutionary principles of 1910, which shall save the republic. My opinion was upheld by all of the northern division, by the liberating army under Gen. E. Zapata and by the several other well known revolutionary chieftains. I can state that the major part of the forces remain loyal to the convention and are ready to aid in the pacification of Mexico and the re-establishment of constitutional order.

"I believe it opportune to let the Mexican people know that now as ever I am ready to fight for their interests and honor and that I shall fight the enemy, without seeing their number or their power. On doing my duty I have consulted no one, but only my conscience which I protest to be subject to all the resolutions of the convention. Again I renounce all public positions as my only aim is the happiness of the country and its people.

"FRANCISCO VILLA,
"General in charge of operations."

OUR FLAG OVER MEXICO.

Senator-Elect Harding Says That Will Come One Day or Another.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 19.—Mexico must be brought under the flag of the United States before it can "come into its own," according to Warren G. Harding, Senator-elect from Ohio, who spoke at a dinner given by the commercial organizations of San Antonio today. Mr. Harding said:

"The United States must never seek territorial aggrandizement by force of arms. Certainly we don't want to use our arms to wrest a land from a weaker neighbor.

"But there is a destiny in the affairs of nations. That was demonstrated at your Alamo and again in the civil war. The magnificent resources of Mexico never will be given to mankind, and that country never will come into its own until it is brought under the civilizing influences of the American flag. How and when that condition will be brought about is not for me to say at this time, but it is coming."

TO TEST CHARLTON'S SANITY

Italian Doctors to Examine Him—Of No Use Now, Says His Counsel.

John Palmieri, counsel for Peter Charlton, in jail at Como, Italy, on the charge of murdering his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, at their villa there in 1910, announced yesterday that he had received a letter from Charlton, in which the latter said physicians were "going to look him over." From this letter Mr. Palmieri assumes that Charlton may have been removed from his jail for observation as to his sanity.

"This action has been taken by the King's Attorney," said Mr. Palmieri, "to offset the depositions we have taken in this country in which seven physicians have expressed the belief that Charlton was not mentally responsible at the time of the crime. They are going to observe his mental condition at present.

"Any medical opinion as to his mental condition now is worthless. We do not contend that Charlton is now insane. We expect that Charlton will be kept under observation in an asylum not more than three weeks, and are demanding a trial for him in February or March. Ordinarily his trial would not be held until next June."

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Breakfast size. Reduced price $6.75, 8.00, 9.50
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Hemstitched Towels, $3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.50 to 18.00 doz.

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TESTIFIES SULLIVAN CALLED BEER 'CHIEF'

W. S. McGuinniss, Once His "Dog Tray," Assails Minister's Alleged Backer.

EVEN A KING AS HIS FRIEND

Witness Relates Reports of Envoy's Escapades—Tumulty Offers to Reply to Vick.

The investigation of the charges against James Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, which is being conducted at the Waldorf by James D. Phelan, as Special Commissioner, yesterday brought out evidence relating to the character of Mr. Sullivan, to the activities of William C. Beer, a New York lawyer and alleged lobbyist, who is said to have been chiefly responsible for Mr. Sullivan's appointment, and to the interest in the matter of Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey.

Walker W. Vick, formerly General Receiver of Dominican Customs, explained that his statement that he attributed some of the antipathy to him to the fact he had at one time been mentioned as a possible Secretary to President Wilson did not mean Mr. Tumulty personally had opposed him. On the contrary, he said, Mr. Tumulty had aided him in every way. Mr. Tumulty's offer to testify in the hearing, it was said by Commissioner Phelan, probably would result in his being asked to appear in Washington, where the inquiry will be continued after the sessions in New York.

W. S. McGuinniss of Washington and Cleveland, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the railway mail service, testified in an affidavit submitted as evidence that Congressman Hamill had been associated with Mr. Beer in promoting Mr. Sullivan's candidacy, and that Mr. Hamill admitted that as a favor to Mr. Beer he had procured the appointment of the latter's son, W. C. Beer, Jr., to a cadetship at West Point from his district, and of a nephew of Edward E. McCall to Annapolis. Young Mr. Beer, at least, did not live in Mr. Hamill's district, or even in his State, and the records of the Military Academy show that he never appeared for the entrance examination. Mr. McGuinniss did not know the name or residence of Mr. McCall's nephew.

The affidavit further set forth that Mr. Hamill, at Mr. Beer's instance, had procured the appointment of Emilio Yaselli, formerly a clerk in Mr. Beer's office, as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. When questioned later on his affidavit by Charles H. Strong, counsel to the Commissioner, Mr. McGuinniss said that the Yaselli appointment had been procured through Senator Martine of New Jersey, and against some opposition from Senator O'Gorman.

"Dog Tray" for Many Years.

Mr. McGuinniss, who said that he had been in the Postal Service from 1874 to 1913, except during Democratic Administrations, gave a long account of various activities of Mr. Beer, whom he represented as a magniloquent man inclined to great promises. It was gathered that much of his opposition to Mr. Beer arose from the fact that Mr. Beer in 1913 had promised him a lucrative place in a car coupler company, and later a high office, the name of which varied from time to time, in the Dominican Postal Service, and that these promises never were fulfilled.

"I've been Dog Tray to him for a good many years, Mr. McGuinniss added, "and I have never got any results. Beer has trampled every day upon hundreds of the corpses of his dupes. Jim Hamill told me that Beer had got him so keyed up with stories of possibilities in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, where I understood Beer was to be financial agent through the influence of John G. Gray with Secretary Bryan, that he got up every morning thinking that he was going to have $999,000."

Mr. McGuinniss said Mr. Sullivan had told him in the Spring of 1913 that Mr. Beer was going to procure Mr. Sullivan's appointment as Minister, and that Mr. Beer had promised the witness a sinecure in Santo Domingo, saying his word was as good as his bond. Having just been removed from the Postal Service by a Democratic Administration, Mr. McGuinniss was in a receptive mood, but eventually he ceased his efforts to line up his influential friends in support of Mr. Sullivan's candidacy, in which he had been aiding Mr. Beer, on account of reports he had heard of Mr. Sullivan's character.

Two of these reports were given out on the authority of John J. Morey, who, like Messrs. Beer, McGuinness and Sullivan, had been interested in promoting the Cortelyou Presidential boom in 1908. Mr. Morey, according to Mr. McGuinness, said that Mr. Sullivan had got drunk in Buffalo and pawned Mr. Morey's watch, and added, "I had a hard time getting the pawn ticket away from him." Mr. Morey also said that Mr. Sullivan had forged his name to a check for $40, which Mr. Morey had compelled him to pay.

Mr. McGuinness said that Mr. Beer had told him, and Mr. Sullivan had confirmed the report, that when he (Mr. Beer) appeared at the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1906 he had palmed himself off on Samuel Gompers as a delegate from the Carpenters' Union of Waterbury, Conn.

Beer "The Big Chief."

"There was a story around Washington," the witness added, "that Sullivan was boarding out the advertising account of a New York newspaper man at the Ebbitt House. And I remember reading in a Washington paper how he got out one night and ran barefooted around the Potomac Speedway. Beer told me Bryan had said that if we wanted to save Sullivan's candidacy we'd have to file an indorsement from somebody who had no connection with the business interests in the Island, and I did some work trying to interest some of my friends, but when I heard these stories I got out of the whole affair. Sullivan always called Beer 'the Big Chief.' John G. Gray was boosting him, too, and Jim told me that he and Gray first got together when they were twisting the lion's tail in Irish societies."

To questions put by Mr. Strong, Mr. McGuinness admitted that he himself had never seen Mr. Sullivan drunk but he could recall very few details of Mr. Sullivan's remarks about contract in Santo Domingo, and that he had continued a certain amount of friendship with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Beer even after he quit working with them.

"Is Mr. Beer a Democrat or a Republican?" asked Mr. Phelan.

"Well," said the witness, "I should say his politics are transitory. He used to be known as a Republican, but he gave $6,000 to the Wilson campaign fund and $2,000 to the Glynn fund. Beer was a great man to make people think he had lots of influence. He got a $5,000 check and $50,000 worth of stock from the men backing the Sampson Car Coupler Company by getting somebody to keep sending in telephone messages and telegrams that were supposed to be from Bryan and Garrison and all sorts of big men while he was talking to the car coupler crowd.

"I hear he went to Alonzo Owens, a Post Office Inspector who convicted a lot of Black Handers for misusing the mails, and tried to get him to resign his job and try to get the men he had convicted out of jail. 'I've just come back from a visit to the King of Italy,' he told Owens, 'and he is very much grieved because so many of his subjects are locked up. He wants me to do what I can to help them. I elected Oscar Underwood to the Senate; Champ Clark is a great friend of mine. The King knows I can do the work. Make your fees big, Owens; the King has given me plenty of money.' But Owens didn't fall for it."

Reference to his own political activities while traveling in the interest of the Postal Service brought from the witness the remark: "You've been in politics, Senator; you know all these things."

"I've been in high politics," said Senator Phelan.

"Well," said Mr. McGuinniss, "some of mine was pretty high."

Complaint Made to Bryan.

Lorenzo Semple, of Coudert Brothers, who has charge of matters relating to the Santo Domingo sugar interests which that firm represents, said that in his inquiries on the island he had found no definite facts indicating Minister Sullivan was corrupt, but that his behavior and supposed relation to the Banco Nacional, which, according to Mr. Semple, enjoyed no public confidence whatever, made him an absolute detriment to American interests. Mr. Semple said he had informed Secretary Bryan, on request, that Mr. Sullivan's general reputation was "absolutely bad," that his usefulness as a Minister had ceased, and that in New York he was rated as a Police Court lawyer who probably could not be admitted to the associations to which reputable attorneys belonged. Mr. Semple said that the Dominicans were a very courteous people, and expected diplomats accredited to their country to be gentlemen.

In reply to a query by Mr. Strong the witness said he did not believe a person could be found in Santo Domingo who was unbiased in matters relating to Minister Sullivan's conduct; that he had many enemies and few friends.

Harry H. Neuhauser, formerly a clerk in the receivership of customs, who was present at the dinner at which, it was alleged, Mr. Vick behaved in an unseemly manner, filed an affidavit denying all the charges.

At the cabled request of Minister Sullivan a letter from Lieut. Commander James Francis Carter of the United States gunboat Castine, of whose conduct Mr. Vick had complained, was read into the evidence, saying that "Vick has interfered with every American official in Santo Domingo, instead of minding his own business."

Two affidavits by Joseph N. Lo Medico of 195 Bay Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, were submitted. One of them praised Mr. Vick's character and denied the allegations of improper conduct at the dinner; the other recited the story of promises of a job in Santo Domingo to the affiant from Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Beer, the latter of whom asserted that he had put both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Vick in their positions, and declared that Timothy Sullivan, the minister's cousin, had expected to be made general manager of the Dominican railroads.

The hearing will be resumed at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Tumulty Offers to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, issued a statement today referring to testimony given yesterday by Walker W. Vick at the investigation into the acts of James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic. Mr. Vick intimated that Mr. Tumulty had been responsible for Secretary Bryan's unfavorable attitude toward him.

"I am ready to testify at any time, either here or in New York, regarding my connection with Vick and Sullivan," said Mr. Tumulty. "Then I will give all the facts, and my testimony will not be based on hearsay evidence."

OPPOSE THE LITERACY TEST

Hebrew Congregations Will Ask President to Veto Immigration Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—President Wilson will be asked to veto the Immigration bill, if a resolution which will be presented before a joint session of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods tomorrow is passed. Those who favor this measure include ex-Judge Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, N. Y., and Lyppman Levy of Cincinnati. Another resolution to be introduced tomorrow will praise President Wilson's neutral attitude toward the war.

Extension of the Jewish faith into every community in the United States where Jewish people reside, and an appeal for a return to the sterner morality taught in the lessons of the prophets, was advocated today by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple in an address before a joint meeting of the delegates.

"Carry the synagogue into the lives of the thousands who now reside in the small cities, where, without rabbis and without congregations, they may forget the faith of their fathers," Dr. Hirsch said. "Let us educate our young men to carry the message of our faith into every community where there are Jews too poor, or where means are lacking, to hold religious services."

Dr. Hirsch assailed the low interest in religious affairs of the congregations of today.

M. E. Greenebaum of Chicago urged a closer connection between congregations and the pulpit.

Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., and Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, were other speakers at the morning session.

Dr. Walter Freiburg of Cincinnati, President of the union, advocated a greater impetus to the extension of Sabbath school activities throughout the country.

Mrs. Israel Cowan of Chicago welcomed the delegates to the Sisterhood Convention. Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg of Cincinnati responded. The reports of the National Committees were presented.

Mrs. J. Kohler of New York will be one of the speakers tomorrow. In connection with the Sisterhood Convention a conference of the National Council of Jewish Women will be held Thursday.

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A romantic story of love in a brilliant tropical setting by Beatrice Grimshaw, entitled Twixt Capricorn and Cancer, is good reading in this week's

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$84 Desk, top 55x34 in., $55.
$97.50 Desk, top 66x36 in., $80.
$106 Desk, top 72x36 in., $95.

Mahogany

$87.50 Desk, top 50x34 in., $75.
$111 Desk, top 55x34 in., $90.
$120 Desk, top 60x36 in., $95.
$140 Desk, top 72x36 in., $117.50.

Flat Top Desks in various styles at corresponding reductions.

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$25 Roll Top Desks, $18.75.

Suitable for either home or office; efficiency without bulk; in oak, 42 in. long by 30 in. deep.

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Finely constructed of oak, 50x32 in.
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$25.50 Vertical Letter and 3x5 in. Card Files combined, in oak, $20.
$27 Vertical Letter and 3x5 in. Card Files combined, mahogany finish, $20.
$25.50 Vertical Bill Files, in oak, $20.
$27 Vertical Bill Files, mahogany finish, $20.

$22 File, $17.50

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(From Photo by White)

AL JOLSON—Himself

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A 1665, 10-inch, 65c.
TIP TOP TIPPERARY MARY. (Carroll.) Henry Santrey, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.
BY THE SIDE OF THE GIRL YOU LOVE. (Goetz.) Arthur Clough, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

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THE A. O. H.'S OF THE U. S. A. (Glogan.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 5625, 12-inch, $1.00
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THE SONG OF SONGS. (Moya.) Grace Kerns, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.

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A 1668, 10-inch, 75c.
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A 1655, 10-inch, 65c.
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OLD FOLKS RAG. (Sweatman.) Fox-trot. Van Eps Banjo Orchestra.

A 5619, 12-inch, $1.00
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WALTZ FROM "THE LILAC DOMINO." (Cuvillier.) Prince's Band.

A 5630, 12-inch, $1.00
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Grafonola Shop, 149 West 125th Street.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st Street & Third Avenue.
H. Seletan, 3163 Broadway.
Greenberg & Buxbaum, 502 Columbus Avenue.
Bloomingdale's, 3rd Avenue & 59th Street.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Hardman, Peck & Company, 433 Fifth Avenue.
F. G. Smith (Bradbury Piano Warerooms), 32nd Street & Fifth Avenue.
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F. G. Smith (Bradbury Piano Warerooms), 1237 Broadway.
John E. Swartz, 838 Broadway.

SOON WILL DEMAND RETURN OF THAW

Jerome and Kennedy Start Tomorrow for New Hampshire with Court Mandate.

NO RESISTANCE BY THAW

His Lawyers Believe Their Chances in a Fight Will Be Better in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, arranged today with James B. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the mandate of the Supreme Court directing the surrender of Harry K. Thaw to the State of New York should be issued on Thursday and mailed at once to Mr. Kennedy at his office in New York City.

Mr. Kennedy said that he and William Travers Jerome, special counsel for the State in the prosecution of Thaw, expected to leave New York on Thursday night with the mandate for Concord, N. H. They would file the mandate, he said, with the clerk of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire, and if necessary would go from Concord to Boston to get Judge Aldrich of the Federal Judicial Court of New Hampshire to sign the necessary papers to procure Thaw's extradition. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Kennedy said, he and Mr. Jerome would go to Manchester and demand the surrender of Thaw to the custody of officers of the State of New York.

Mr. Kennedy, who came to Washington to take part in the argument of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company tax case before the Supreme Court, took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the status of the mandate in the Thaw case. He learned that under the rules of the Supreme Court a mandate could not be issued until thirty days after the Court has handed down the decision. This period of thirty days will expire on Thursday.

Thaw figured in proceedings before the Supreme Court today. The Court received arguments in the case of John F. Gleason against Thaw to collect $90,000 for legal services and expenses in Thaw's first trial for the murder of Stanford White. The case was before the Court of Appeals and the arguments were submitted through written briefs. Mr. Gleason submitted a brief in his own behalf, while ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania filed the argument in behalf of Thaw.

The refusal of Thaw to pay Mr. Gleason's bill is based on a claim that he was discharged from responsibility for the obligation on account of bankruptcy proceedings. In his brief Mr. Gleason claims that a service rendered by a lawyer is not discharged by bankruptcy proceedings and that the claim is valid.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.—No attempt will be made to delay the transfer of Harry K. Thaw to the custody of the New York State authorities upon the arrival here of the necessary papers, according to an announcement of his local attorneys, Maurice Shurtleff and George F. Morris. The attorneys said that the chances for a successful fight for the freedom of their client would be better in New York State than here, where only dilatory proceedings could be attempted.

Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States District Court for New Hampshire granted the writ of habeas corpus, which stayed the extradition of Thaw on the order of the Governor of this State. It will be necessary now for him to withdraw the writ. The transfer of Thaw from Federal to State officers will follow, and the order of Gov. Felker granting his extradition will be restored automatically. The final step so far as New Hampshire is concerned will be the delivery of the prisoner to Sheriff Hornbeck of Dutchess County, New York.

Judge Aldrich was holding court in Boston today, but was prepared to come to this city whenever his presence was required.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 19.—Harry K. Thaw is awaiting quietly the arrival of the officers who will return him to New York State. Today he denied himself to all callers, and his secretary reiterated that there was nothing to be said. Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw remains at her son's leased home here.

BUTLER MAY DESERT THAW.

Reported That Alleged Escape Conspirator Will Turn State's Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—Ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, alleged leader of the conspiracy by which Harry K. Thaw was freed from Matteawan, is preparing to turn State's evidence, according to a statement made here today by ex-Judge O. N. Hilton of Denver, Western counsel for Thaw.

Judge Hilton returned last night from Chicago, where he was in conference with other lawyers of the Thaw staff on the campaign for signatures to a petition which will ask Congress to change the law of habeas corpus. He said that 15,000 names had been obtained in Denver.

According to Judge Hilton, Thaw's New York counsel have received information that Butler is negotiating with Jerome on a proposal to testify for the State at the forthcoming conspiracy trial. Judge Hilton said the Thaw counsel were not greatly concerned over the report, planning to fight strictly upon the law and the fact that Thaw had been declared insane by the State of New York.

William Travers Jerome, special Attorney General in charge of the Thaw case, said last night that he knew nothing of any plan to have "Dick" Butler, ex-Assemblyman, turn State's evidence, although Butler had given himself up and obtained bail after he was sought for a long time as the man who engineered the escape of Thaw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Bad Effects From Rich Food

Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and, to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you, yield to it. Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a day laborer. But while eating it sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative mineral water, Man-a-cea. It immediately restores good digestion. Sold by all druggists and by Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other leading grocers.

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$500 GRADE FOR $400
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Best opportunity ever offered. Used pianos at lowest prices. Steinway, Knabe, Schaefer, Behning, Dane, Dunham, from $75.—Don't miss this sale. Easy terms.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
33 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

1 KILLED, 20 SHOT BY STRIKE GUARDS

Continued from Page 1.

plant and forty-odd in the Williams & Clark plant, and the strikers were convinced it was a step toward the introduction of strikebreakers. So they walked the mile between the two plants and again piled ties upon the tracks, this time to halt a train due at the Williams & Clark plant at 8 o'clock. First they telephoned to the railroad that they meant to obstruct the tracks, so that there might be no accident.

How the Shooting Began.

According to the stories of the witnesses—except the deputies—the train halted, the strikers were permitted to inspect it, and they were leaving it, cheering because they had found no one arriving to take their places, when forty deputies under Thomas Revolinsky of New Brunswick, rushed from the fertiliser plant out on to railroad property, firing revolvers, rifles, and shotguns as they ran.

The strikers stood aghast for a moment. As men among them screamed and fell wounded the others fled into the marsh which surrounded the plant and the deputies, according to witnesses, pursued firing again and again until every striker who could move was 200 or more feet away. There the strikers gathered. Opposite them the guards waited, weapons ready. Between the two groups lay wounded men, some of whom tried to creep toward the strikers, while cries and groans arose from the marsh.

Joseph W. Crane, Commissioner of Street Cleaning in Roosevelt, told Prosecutor Florance at the inquiry that he had seen a guard leap after one striker who fumbled wounded into a ditch, lean over the man, and fire five shots from a revolver into the man's legs. This man was John Gorarisky, and he corroborated Mr. Crane's story of how his injuries were inflicted.

The Commissioner said he had seen another guard spring upon a wounded striker and club him into unconsciousness with blows on the head. The shooting, he said, was entirely without provocation.

"The sight of that swamp, filled with injured groaning men, was terrible," said Mr. Crane. "The strikers were so maddened that, unarmed as they were, they wanted to charge the deputies. I had difficulty in restraining them for dozens would undoubtedly have been killed."

Wounded in the Back.

The strikers gathered up their wounded, and ambulances arrived from the General Hospital and the Alexian Brothers Hospital. The worst-hurt were carried in these, and automobiles were pressed into service to convey the others. At the hospital Prosecutor Alfred N. Stein of Union County took antemortem statements from the worst hurt, which he afterwards forwarded to Mr. Florance. It was observed at the hospital that most of the injured were wounded in the back or the back of the legs.

The wives of the injured men, escorted by hundreds of other women, paraded at night through the streets of Carteret to the home of Mayor Joseph A. Hermann at 235 Woodbridge Avenue, where they pleaded with the Mayor for help and some action which should prevent another such conflict. Mayor Hermann promised to do what he could and there was talk in town of taking up a subscription for the wives of the wounded who are in straightened circumstances.

Sentiment in Carteret, Roosevelt, and Chrome is universally with the strikers. Walter B. Quinn, Clerk of Carteret, said there had been less trouble and fewer arrests since the strike started than in any similar period through the last few months. Policeman John Dowling said he had seen the trouble start and that the strikers were not armed and gave no provocation for such an attack.

The strikers met in Roosevelt Hall, Roosevelt, in the afternoon, and threats of violence were made freely. One man declared he would build a bomb and dynamite the plants. Fraisina pleaded with the men to keep cool, and calmed them considerably.

"Up to date we have been guilty of no violence," Fraisina said. "Let us keep that record clean, and at the first sign of trouble again I will call on the Governor to send the militia to protect us. We can ask this with clean hands."

Militia May Be Called Out.

The arrival of the militia undoubtedly will follow another outbreak. Sheriff Haughton was in telephone communication with Gov. Fielder, and the Governor was said to have expressed approval of the use of the militia. It will devolve on Haughton to ask for the men if he thinks them needed.

F. C. Champion, General Superintendent of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, issued this statement late in the day:

"The strikers tried to prevent the train from continuing on its way. They piled ties on the tracks. They were warned by the Deputies. They not only refused to remove the ties but continued to pile more on. Then the Deputies started to remove the ties themselves. They were fired on by the strikers, and returned the fire in self-defense only. I am positive the strikers wear the first to shoot."

At neither plant could it be learned whether strike breakers actually had been employed or were to be employed. It was said, however, that about 100 strikebreakers had reached the Liebig plant by boat from New York in the morning and that they were now quartered in houses built on the company's property.

SUBPOENAS IN FILM SUIT.

Big Concerns Named in Action for $300,000 Damages.

Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court has granted an application made by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for subpoenas in an action brought under the anti-trust laws of the State of Missouri by the Swanson-Crawford Film Company against the Mutual Film Corporation, a Virginia company, and the Mutual Film Corporation of Missouri.

The action is for $300,000, treble the damages alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiff through conspiracy between the defendants and other moving picture concerns, among which are the American, Thanhouser, KB, Broncho, Keystone, Great Northern, Reliance, Eclair, Solax and Mutual Weekly. The alleged purpose of the agreement was to fix prices, destroy competition and boycott the plaintiff.

The examination will be held at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 27 Cedar Street, on Monday, Jan. 25. The witnesses subpoenaed are officers of the film companies, who have been required to produce their books and papers.

War "Benefit" Didn't Take Place.

Inquiries were being made yesterday as to what is the Young Actors' Club. Those particularly interested were persons who had paid a dollar for tickets for an entertainment which that organization was to have given at the Claridge last Friday night for the benefit of women war sufferers, and which did not take place. Among them was Mme. Pierre Mali, the wife of the Belgian Consul, who had purchased ten tickets. A young man who gave his name as R. W. Taylor called at the Claridge and said the Young Actors' Club planned to give a benefit on the evening of Jan. 15, and that a lot of prominent stage folk had volunteered their services. Since then Taylor has not been seen.

'BOOKIE' PLEADS HARD TIMES

Court Advises James E. Bell to Go to Work in Order to Pay Alimony.

James E. Bell, a bookmaker, known on all the race tracks in this country and in England, was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday to pay his wife Mildred $25 a week, pending her suit for divorce. Bell said he had no income because there is no racing, and the only way he knew of earning a living was by being a "bookie." Justice Greenbaum looked at him in surprise.

"You are a big, strong, healthy man," he said, "and there is no reason why you should not go to work. Is it your idea to wait until the race tracks reopen before you do anything for a living?"

There was no answer to the question, and then Justice Greenbaum said that he believed Bell had been spending money on women. One of the witnesses was Mrs. Maria Vrolien, a maid employed by a Mrs. Tempest in 1913 in an apartment at 1,720 Broadway. She testified that Bell used to visit the apartment with a "Mrs. Solitdorf," and that she had served food and drinks there to Bell, his companion, and another woman.

Mrs. Bell cried softly when the testimony was given. But her husband didn't appear to mind. He left court saying that he couldn't see any way of paying his wife $25 a week.

"I don't know where I am going to get it," he said.

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formed by the late
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INCLUDING

"The Hon. Mrs. Bushell" By Sir Henry Raeburn
Praised by Robert Louis Stevenson in "Virginibus Puerisque"
"Raeburn's 'Hon. Mrs. Bushell' is one of his finest things, being quite free from the artificiality in lighting to which he was so addicted. The old head has more modelling in it, too, than was customary with him."—ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE.

John Willet Hood (Ancestor of the late owner) By Gilbert Stuart
"And to round out the ensemble with a dignity and distinction flattering to our national pride, there is a capital portrait by the great eighteenth century American, Gilbert Stuart. His 'John Willet Hood,' one of the old family memorials we have mentioned, is significant of the most winning phase of the artistic period from which it dates. It has character, it is well drawn; the quiet tones are pure and attractive, and the whole work breathes a note of refinement and well poised strength. It is one of the pillars of the collection."—ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE.

The Lute Player By Jacob De Bray
"Not all the pictures are portraits. A beautiful 'Lute Player,' by Jacob de Bray, is one of the most striking canvases in the collection."—THE TIMES.

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"Opie rises to a dignity quite beyond that usual to him in this fine, spirited young head, richly modelled in a grave scheme of black and gray and white."—THE TIMES.

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17th and 18th Century Tapestries
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At the American Art Galleries

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Rugs and other interesting Art Property
The Private Collection of
Mrs. Albert Tucker
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Monday Afternoon Next
January 25th, at 3:30 o'clock
At the American Art Galleries
"It is not a very large collection, which perhaps increases our enjoyment of it. The room in which it is placed has an atmosphere. It reflects a discerning taste."—ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE.

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MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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To provide space for the proper display of incoming new goods, we offer, commencing today, the following standard grade Rugs from our regular stock at substantial reductions from our usual prices.

Serviceable Axminster Rugs
A variety of beautiful Oriental designs and colors—
Size 8.3 ft. x 10.6 ft.; regularly $21.25; at— $15.50
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft.; regularly $24.75; at— 17.50

Seamless Axminster Rugs
In artistic self-colored Oriental patterns.
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft.; regularly $30.00; at— $21.75

High Grade Wilton Rugs
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft.; regularly $55.00 and $60.00; at— $46.75

Wool Art Squares (9x12 ft.)
Various colors and designs. Regularly $18.50 to $32.25; at— $14.75 to $25.75
Sizes 8.3 ft. x 10.6 ft. and 6.0 x 9.0 ft., at proportionate reductions.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs (Seamless)
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft. Self-colored centres with attractive Chintz borders. Regularly $17.50; at— $13.25

Seamless Chenille Rugs
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft. A superior quality in a highly decorative Chinese design and coloring. Reg. $52.50; at $40.00

Artistic Body Brussels Rugs
Distinctive Oriental designs in allover effects.
Size 8.3 ft. x 10.6 ft.; regularly $26.25; at— $20.75
Size 9.0 ft. x 12.0 ft.; regularly $28.25; at— $22.50

"Tuxedo" Carpet Sweepers—$3.25
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Width 5 ft. 1 inch.
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"Among all the books on the world war which have been issuing from the presses in an unending stream since it began, this is the one that concerns us Americans most vitally."—*New York Tribune.*
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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

EXPERIENCE.

It is only through experience that one learns. Business methods practiced long ago are not the methods that prevail today. Those who refuse to profit by experience or to change methods to meet new conditions are not progressive.

Stewart & Co. HAS TRIED TO ANTICIPATE AND TO INTERPRET PUBLIC OPINION.

Without question there is a decided revulsion in the public mind toward sensationalism in advertising.

Practices that were permitted a few years ago are looked upon with suspicion in these days. Yet then they were not downright dishonest, they were merely a means to an end.

When we opened our doors last October after an interruption of business from May 1 of last year while the present fine building in which we are located was being constructed, we received a hearty welcome from our old customers.

There was greater inspiration amid new surroundings to conduct our business on a plane that would bring us greater patronage from the people of New York.

At the time we resumed business, we made a declaration of principles, as follows:

TO TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MERCHANDISE SOLD—

TO GIVE A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR—

TO RENDER HONEST SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The adoption of these principles in our business means keeping step with progressive business methods and accounts for the favor with which our business has been accepted by the public.

Our stocks are in keeping with our surroundings. The merchandise sold is of quality that satisfies the taste of customers. The prices are fair to everybody and they are the same to everybody.

Stewart & Co. believe in practicing methods that will stand clear and clean under any searchlight.

We ask you to come and get acquainted with our store—get acquainted in the right way.

This article will be followed by others, explanatory of the inner workings of a business, that judging from past results has greatly interested and appealed to the shopping public.

Stewart & Co.

Chestnut Square to the Woman of Fashion
FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH STREET

GOV. WHITMAN URGES TAX REFORM BILL

Holds to Plans, Despite Pressure, Sending Message and Bill to Legislature.

NO YIELDING TO TRAVIS

Albany Sees Signs of Republican Organization Opposition—New Executive Calmly Awaits the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—While substantial progress has been made in both branches of the Legislature in furtherance of Gov. Whitman's programme for "remedial" legislation, the introduction today of the Governor's bill for the reorganization of the Tax Department and a general readjustment of the system of assessing and collecting taxes, accompanied by a special message urging its speedy enactment, was attended by unfailing indications that the measure would not go through without encountering considerable opposition.

The Democrats in both branches naturally will oppose what they characterize as the "rider" feature of the bill, which aims to supplant the present Democratic heads of the Tax Department with Republicans. On the other hand, guarded statements by the Republican leaders also foreshadow opposition from the Republican side. The Republican opposition, if it develops, will be directed against certain provisions of the measure which would take from the Controller, who is held in grateful regard by the Republican organization leaders, about $1,000,000 in patronage annually. Gov. Whitman is waiting calmly for the issue to be joined.

When the Governor's message was read in the Senate and Assembly today it appeared that, far from being deterred by pressure which had been brought to bear on him, he had made good his assertion of several days ago that he would "stand pat." In his message he said:

"At the present time the Controller is charged with the duty of assessing and collecting all the various taxes on corporations, which include the franchise tax on business corporations, gross earnings, taxes on public service corporations, and the taxes on trust companies, insurance premiums, and savings banks.

Many of these taxes require the exercise of much discretion and judgment in their assessment. The Controller is required also to administer and collect the stock transfer tax, the inheritance tax, and the secured debts tax. Manifestly it is impossible for the Controller to give personal attention to all these details, and even to exercise a general supervision over them interferes with the primary and most important functions of the Controller's office, which is that of auditing the expenditures of the State.

"All of the duties imposed upon the Controller which relate to the assessment and determination of taxes properly belong to a State Tax Department. I recommend at the present time the transfer to the State Tax Department of the duty of assessing and determining the taxes due to the State under the provision of Article 9, leaving, however, with the Controller's office the duty of collecting the tax on the assessment so determined. This group of corporation taxes not only involves the most difficult questions of assessments, but these taxes are closely related to the general tax system of the State as locally administered, and which the commission is directed by law to supervise.

"Ultimately in developing the comprehensive plan it will be found advisable to transfer to the State Tax Department the other tax assessing functions from the Controller's department, but in view of the other increased duties placed upon the Tax Commissioners by this plan, it seems desirable to delay any further change of this kind until the actual organization of the State Tax Department has been put in working order and tested."

The Governor's bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Emerson, chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and in the Assembly by Majority Leader Hinman.

The bill provides for a Tax Commission of three members, of whom not more than two shall be of the majority party. The President is to receive a salary of $6,000 a year, and the other Commissioners salaries of $5,000. The terms of the first Commissioners appointed under the act are to be one, two, and three years, respectively, but thereafter all appointments will be for a term of three years. The Commissioners have power to appoint a secretary at $4,000 a year, and such deputies, experts, and other employes as are necessary. The bill provides for a Bureau of Corporation Taxes, a Bureau of Franchise Tax, a Bureau of Mortgage Tax, and a Bureau of Local Taxation, Equalization, and Statistics. Among new powers vested in the Tax Commission by the bill are these:

To require local tax assessors to meet with the commission at least once in two years to consider matters relating to local taxation, to obtain greater uniformity of valuation throughout the State and to discuss desirable changes in the law.

To assist and direct local assessors and other officials charged with assessing taxes in their work.

To compile and publish statistics relating to State and local taxation and assessment.

To have general supervision of the assessment of property throughout the State.

To assess the corporation tax, now assessed by the Controller.

Senator F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house made a bitter attack on the Governor's plan after the message had been read.

"This whole propaganda for so-called revision and removal of the present commission," he said, "has been urged upon the Governor by a few individuals who expect to be beneficiaries of this legislation. We have seen one or two individuals in the corridors and lobbies button-holing members. I predict that they will lose interest, pack up their bags and return to New York if you pass this bill with only the features aiming at a reform of the system and leave the present incumbents undisturbed. Why is it necessary to wipe out the present Commissioners just to satisfy a few gentlemen with ambition to hold public office? Are you so hungry for these jobs? If you are, perhaps the minority should follow the precepts of the good book: 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.'"

"As long as quotations from the Scriptures have been resorted to, let me remind the Senator of another," said Senator Brown, in replying. "'The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh; blessed be the name of the Lord.' I am in hearty sympathy with this great reform, but I can well appreciate the feelings of Senator Wagner, who looks upon every smug barber for decrepit Democratic politicians as a deserving charity which it would be sacrilege to interfere with."

The Assembly today received a favorable report from its Judiciary Committee on the bills to abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's Bureau.

Would Bond Motorists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Nathan D. Perlman of New York will introduce a bill tomorrow which will provide that each owner of a motor car must file a duly approved bond for $5,000 with the Secretary of State to insure against any injury caused to person or property through the operation of the car.

OLD POLICE STILL GUARD GUTTENBURG

Capt. Handwerk Gets an Injunction to Insure It Won't Become a "Copless Town."

HE STORMS THE TOWN HALL

The Mayor and Town Council Keep Out of His Way, but the Fight Is Not Over.

Capt. John Handwerk of the Guttenberg, N. J., police fed his horses, did his usual daily chores around the stable, and even sat in at his daughter's Dorothy's third birthday party before shedding his overalls and donning his uniform and badge at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. If he was worried over the fact that the Town Council had discharged him and the rest of the force only the night before, he didn't show it.

"Good-bye," he told his wife. "I'll be back in the morning—if I don't get arrested."

Capt. Handwerk marched down Park Avenue and into the old gray Town Hall as if nothing had happened. To do this he had to pass the hardware store kept by the six Herrmann brothers. But Brother Daniel Herrmann, the Mayor of Guttenburg, was not there, and the others let him pass without so much as a nod. All those who know Capt. John Handwerk say he's a dangerous man to meddle with, and Mayor Herrmann wasn't the only one absent when he went on duty. All the other Councilmen stayed away, too.

Early in the day it seemed to be pretty generally understood that Capt. Handwerk was going to put up a fight for his job, and lest there should be any doubt about it, Capt. Handwerk allowed that was just exactly what he was going to do. He issued orders to the force to report for duty as usual, and the force did, and nobody put up much as a little finger to stop them. While Sergt. John Buckley held the fort behind the desk in the Town Hall, Capt. Handwerk hunted up a lawyer and put on his store clothes and went down to Jersey City to see what he could get the courts to do about it. After consulting with Emil Weilschild, he went before Justice Francis J. Swayze in the Supreme Court, and then hurried back home with a long legal document in his pocket.

Capt. Handwerk marched into the station later in the afternoon with an injunction restraining the Mayor and his Council from enforcing the ordinance discharging the police. The injunction holds good until next Tuesday, when the case will come up for a hearing before Justice Swayze.

At 8 o'clock last night Mayor Herrmann put in an appearance in the hardware store, where all the big political deals of Guttenburg are hatched. He had barely closed the door behind him when it opened and Capt. Handwerk walked in. The boys say they never saw the Captain look quite so stern as when he produced the injunction and handed it over to Mayor Herrmann. Not a word was spoken. The Mayor merely nodded, and Capt. Handwerk turned and went out.

"Now let 'em try to fire us," he said later at the station. "Guttenburg isn't a copless town—not yet."

While the police have won a temporary victory, no one is foolish enough to believe the fight is over yet. Guttenburg sentiment is divided about "fifty-fifty" on the question. You have to know Guttenburg history to understand why. Fifty years ago Daniel Herrmann and William E. Eypper had a falling out. The Herrmanns and the Eyppers have been enemies ever since, and their feud has figured in pretty nearly every town election.

It is that way with the present crisis. The police are Eyppers men. The last Mayor of Guttenburg was Charles A. Eypper, son of the original Herrmann enemy. He ran for re-election, but was beaten by the son of old Daniel Herrmann, who pulled out 15 votes ahead. Just before Mayor Eypper quit he appointed four new policemen. This doubled the Guttenburg force, and when Mayor Herrmann took control he refused to O. K. the appropriations for their salaries. That was a year ago.

Since then Capt. Handwerk and his men have stuck to their jobs without receiving a cent. They say thirteen months' back pay is due them. Capt. Handwerk and his son Pete, who is a patrolman, are house painters and in odd moments they have plied their trade to keep from starving. Officer George Bell has served as a clerk when off duty, Officer Chris Bardt has picked up any odd job that came along, Officer Bill Talman has worked as a plumber, Officer Steve Bostwick as a painter, and Sergt. Buckley has tinkered around a stone quarry.

As the force refused to be starved out, Mayor Herrmann waited only until two of his followers were elected Councilmen in place of two Eypper men. That gave him a four-to-one control of the board, and the legislation that abolished the force quickly followed.

JURY ACQUITS SCHULTZ.

But Man Who Shot at Vanderbilt Manager Must Face New Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—After it had been out for two hours, a jury returned a verdict in the Supreme Court here this afternoon acquitting Frederick Schultz, who was charged with firing five shots at Charles H. Wilson, manager of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's stables, at the White Plains Horse Show on Sept. 17.

The decision of the jury surprised Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon, who, while he had told the jury that Wilson had neglected Florence Schenck after taking her to London and marrying her, and that Schultz had been her protector, had maintained that Schultz had not shot at Wilson in self-defense.

There were many tilts yesterday between Justice Morschauser, who presided at the trial, and Lee Parsons Davis, who defended the prisoner, and on several occasions the Justice ordered Mr. Davis to sit down, and once he threatened to commit him for contempt of court.

Mr. Fallon asserted that Schultz was a blackmailer and said that he had admitted on the witness stand that he went to the Horse Show to get money from Wilson for caring for Florence Schenck and that when Wilson failed to "give up" he fired five shots at him.

After Justice Morschauser had completed his charge, Mr. Davis said:

"With great respect to your Honor, I except to the entire charge as being argumentative for the prosecution and unfair to the defendant."

"What do you mean?" the Justice asked.

"I mean exactly what I say upon the record."

"Sit down," said Justice Morschauser. "You are taking too many liberties for a young man at the bar."

When the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, Justice Morschauser said:

"I cannot agree with your verdict. You can't give license to any one to do promiscuous shooting. Nevertheless I must respect your verdict. I have come to the conclusion that it was a clean case of blackmail. I am going to discharge you, but when you get home search your conscience and think it over and see if you do not find that there has been a miscarriage of justice. I do not approve of the verdict."

When District Attorney Fallon moved for the trial of Schultz for carrying an automatic revolver and asked when he could be tried Mr. Davis said:

"I cannot try the case here in view of the comments of the court."

This aroused Justice Morschauser, who directed Davis to sit down, saying: "I warn you that you can't talk this way in this court. If you do I will punish you for contempt."

He finally set the trial for the gun-carrying charge for next Friday and Schultz was taken back to jail.

30,000 BABIES

BORN IN BELGIUM SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

NEED MILK

"I stood one morning at the back door of an army cook-camp watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash-heap. All these women carried babies in their arms.

"'What are they doing?' I asked a Sergeant.

"'Scraping our condensed-milk cans,' said the Sergeant. 'It's the only way to get milk for their babies. I have seen them run their fingers around the inside of a can which looked as bright as a new coin and hold them in the babies' mouths to suck. My company has been getting along a good deal without much milk in the coffee and giving it to these poor women:—we are mostly family men. But it's little we can do. So much is needed.'"

Words cannot tell the story of the famine-time war-time babies born to the homeless, helpless mothers in that desolated land.

But the heart of the story is this:—they need milk—they are crying—and suffering—and dying.

Are you willing to let these little ones starve, by hundreds, possibly thousands, without your having made an effort to help in the world's greatest work for human salvage?

They will, unless cash for purchasing sweet condensed milk is contributed at once.

Certainly there never was a call more heart-searching.

Send $10,000 if you can. If not, send $1,000, $100, or $50, or $5, or $1, or even 10 cents. But send something now—all you possibly can.

Your contribution will be converted into milk for rush shipment to Belgium. "Do It Now," never meant more. It is, literally, a case of life and death.

—Please use this coupon—

Belgian Relief Fund,
10 Bridge Street, New York.

I enclose $.....with which please buy condensed milk for Belgian babies.

Name .....

Address .....

☞ Make checks and money orders payable to "J. P. Morgan & Company For Belgian Relief Fund."

[Send no milk or food supplies. Wholesale purchasing by experts saves time and money.]

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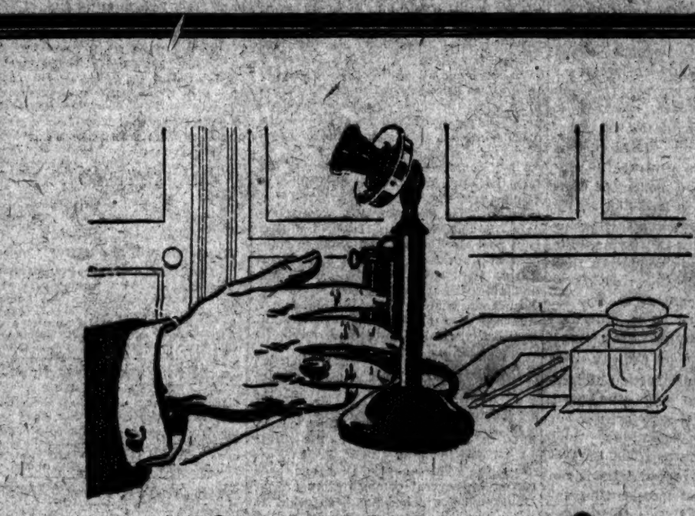

Action!

That's what most of the people who deal with you appreciate.

That's what sends them to you in the first place with orders that might have gone to your less wide-awake competitors.

That's what brings them back again with more orders.

That's what keeps your business building up and increasing in favor with that large and profitable group of customers to whom good goods, coupled with prompt attention to their needs, are the determining factors as to where they shall buy.

There is no more effective way to get *"quick action"* than to make liberal use of your telephone.

Do you work your telephone hard?

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The National Beverage

"Made In America"

William Allison Gray

THERE is a belief on the part of many people that those who use whiskey partake of a stronger drink than those who drink wine or beer. Owing to the universal custom of reducing whiskey, this is not true. Roughly speaking, the relative strength of liquors is about as follows: Beer, 5%; wine, 20%, and whiskey, 45%. The determining factor, however, is the *method* of consumption employed in these three drinks. Whiskey, it is true, is stronger, but whiskey, in practically all instances, is taken in such small quantities or in a form so diluted that the actual difference in strength between it and wine and beer is negligible.

"Made in America."

Some people forget that when a man takes a drink of whiskey he is handed a tiny glass, which he fills from one-third to one-half full of whiskey, an amount varying from 1 to 1½ ounces.

When a man drinks wine it is served in a wine glass containing from 3½ to 4 ounces. A glass of beer is always large and contains from 8 to 12 ounces. *It is plain that the strength of a drink of each is practically the same.*

There is another fact that must be considered. The man who uses whiskey will either stop in at a bar, buy a highball and go on his way, or take a toddy at home after a busy day's work. The beer drinker often sits down, remains for a considerable length of time and drinks many glasses.

Under the present law whiskey may remain in bond for eight years and may be bottled in bond after four years.

The distiller of wholesale liquor dealer is thus compelled to invest his money many years in advance of marketing his product.

Whiskey has many safeguards as to purity.

Every process, from the grinding of the grain to the roasting, mashing and distilling and storage in bond, is under the Government's watchful eye and in charge of its expert officials.

Once in the bonded warehouse, where it is stored to mature and improve, the United States Storekeeper carries the warehouse keys.

Finally purity is assured by very strict Federal and State Pure Food laws as to kinds, qualities, labelling and marking.

Whiskey cannot ferment.

Even when largely reduced with water, plain or carbonated, it is still a pure, germless unfermentable stimulant.

There is no danger of ptomaine poisoning from *distilled* liquor. It is a medicinal stimulant and sedative of the purest and highest character.

Sanitary Distilling

WHISKEY possesses the unique merit of being absolutely germless. This is true of all distilled liquors.

Any woman who has made gooseberry wine or currant or raspberry wine is aware of the difficulty of preventing secondary fermentation.

The processes of distilling whiskey from grain are exactly like the process of making bread. The grain is first selected—only the best is used, because the best is the cheapest in the results obtained.

The grains used are corn, rye and malt. These are first cleaned of all dust and chaff.

The grains are next ground into meal and mixed in proper proportion.

The meal is scalded with hot water and stirred until a proper solution of the starch in the grain is secured. Malt is then added to convert the starch into sugar. After this process has been completed the entire mash is placed in large fermenting vats, and in these vats a pure, high-grade yeast is thoroughly mixed with it. This brings about fermentation, which is the conversion of the starch into sugar.

The mixing tubs, yeast vessels, yeast room and conveying pipes are thoroughly sterilized.

Cleanliness must be absolute. Not only physical cleanliness but the aseptic cleanliness required by the surgeon.

When the process of fermentation is completed in 72 to 90 hours the fermented mash—technically called "beer"—is run into the still. This is called "charging the still." The "beer," otherwise known as the fermented mash, is now put through the process of distillation.

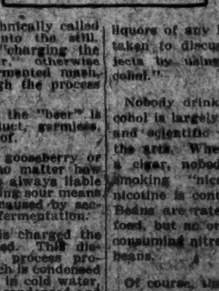
Up to this point the "beer" is a fermented product, germless, but not germ-proof.

Grape, currant, gooseberry or raspberry wine, no matter how carefully made, is always liable to "sour." Becoming sour means the deterioration caused by secondary or acetic fermentation.

When the still is charged the contents are boiled. The distilling or boiling process produces a vapor which is condensed in pipes immersed in cold water and this vapor, so condensed and returned to liquid form, is the finished product known as whiskey.

The Aging of Whiskey

AFTER being barreled the whiskey is stored in United States Government Bonded Warehouses, in charge of United States Internal Revenue officials, and is so held until it is desired by the distiller or owner to pay the tax of $1.10 per gallon and market it.



OUR softened beverage of today is diluted whiskey, the purest and most wholesome of all stimulants. Few are those American homes that do not possess at least some small quantity of whiskey, either for regular use or as an emergency aid. Whiskey is found in the log houses of the Yukon as well as in the comfortable abode of the city dweller. To the farmer it is a quick means of relief for many ills. To him who works with his muscle and to him who labors with his brains, it is a stimulant and refreshment. To the sick it is a tonic. The medicinal properties of whiskey place it in every hospital.

The increase in the consumption of American whiskey presents a fair gauge of the popularity of the beverage. In 1899 the annual consumption was over 83 million gallons. This amount steadily increased from year to year until in 1913 the consumption was 140 million gallons, an increase of 57 million gallons.

Surely the place of diluted whiskey as the national beverage of the United States is beyond dispute.

Why do we use the term "diluted whiskey?" Because the fashion of our ancestors in using raw whiskey has practically disappeared.

Even in illness, where quick medicinal effect is desired, doctors and nurses nearly always give a mixture of whiskey and water.

Some 30 years ago the fashion began of using carbonated waters with liquors and this wholesome custom has now become so general that it is difficult to estimate the amount of charged water now consumed in the United States.

Those who oppose the use of liquors of any kind have undertaken to discuss all these subjects by using the term "alcohol."

Nobody drinks "alcohol." Alcohol is largely used in chemical and scientific processes and in the arts. When a man smokes a cigar, nobody speaks of his smoking "nicotine," although nicotine is contained in tobacco. Beans are rated as nitrogenous food, but no one has described as consumed nitrogen when he eats beans.

Of course, there is no whiskey, wine and beer alcoholic strength evolved by natural fermentation. From these processes of fermentation and distillation the best medicinal results are obtained.

Nature's laboratory of fermentation is aided by man's ingenuity of assorting, thus making American whiskey the King of all remedial and stimulating beverages.

William Allison Gray

Editor Gray's Magazine.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1915.

WILL MEXICANS SAVE MEXICO?

It has come to pass that reports of the doings in Mexico no longer either shock or amaze us. Nor do we as a people feel angry with the foolish, misled Mexicans. As the proceedings of each day still further confuse the hopeless muddle they have created to check the wheels of commerce and obstruct the enforcement of law in their country, we outsiders look on with quiet resignation. We entertain no hope. What can happen tomorrow can only make matters worse. The gentle efforts of President WILSON to get at the better side of these people, to encourage them to attempt seriously to solve their great problem, have failed utterly, a fact that is recognized not only by the political opponents of the President, who clamor for him to do something without suggesting a single thing he might do, and the American owners of property in Mexico, who are all extremely bitter because their own country has not taken measures to protect them, but by everybody, Democrat or Republican, American or European.

That is not to say, necessarily, that the President should have followed some other course. Nobody whose opinion is of value really believes now that a formal recognition of HUERTA would have helped matters, as that second rate soldier, whose idea of Government was to suppress the National Legislature and imprison or slaughter its members, was devoid of any skill of leadership and had no other purpose than to serve his own ends. Not one of the men now conspicuous in the muddle is of better stuff. ROQUE GARZA, who has been confounded with his brother, FEDERICO, an obscure politician, is nothing more than a servitor of VILLA. We know more than we need to know of all the others to convince us that not one of them has any constructive ability. CARRANZA, who once seemed to be the coming man, has proved himself "imposible." There is a report that ANGELES may soon succeed GARZA as the ostensible executive at the capital, but it must not be taken too seriously. ANGELES has seemed subservient to VILLA, but we fancy that the shrewd northern leader would feel that to put even the semblance of large power in a trained soldier's hands would be playing with fire. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe that the elevation of ANGELES would be helpful to Mexico.

A growing number of Mexican citizens of the better class profess to believe that the only hope for their country lies in American intervention. In this they exhibit that plentiful lack of the sense of humor which is characteristic of all Mexicans. None of them seems to comprehend the pitiful absurdity of the spectacle they present to the world. The United States Government will not interfere with the course of events in Mexico at the behest of Mexicans who think they might thus lessen their losses any sooner than it will at the urging of American concessionaires, trust Texans, or politicians of the opposition. Intervention, in fact, is not now under consideration. But for all the property of aliens destroyed in Mexico since the series of revolutions began that country must pay in full. For every foreign life sacrificed there must be indemnity. The potential wealth of Mexico is enormous. Under the right administration it would soon be able to meet all such obligations. With two or three Governments which cannot govern, with bands of marauders infesting every state in the name of liberty, with swarms of would-be leaders, and not one of personal force, with murder and pillage going on everywhere, there is no present prospect of any settlement. "Mexico," cry the helpless pessimists, "is gone!" Yet Mexico stands where it did, and it can be reformed and saved, and compelled to take its rightful place among the nations.

European Governments more than once have appealed to the United States Government on behalf of their subjects. Such appeals will come in increasing number, and if they are not answered satisfactorily, Europe will begin to believe that it must secure its own rights. The situation then will not be endurable. That is the matter for intelligent Mexicans to consider. If they are wise let them band together, try to comprehend that united action, controlled by reason, can break the revolutionary spirit. We endured misrule in Cuba forty years. Mexico is nearer to us. misrule there interferes more directly with our own peace and comfort. Mexicans can put their own house in order if they will try, but they must bear in mind that the United States will not tolerate the present condition of affairs thirty-six years more.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The Washington Star presents an interesting argument to show that Mr. BRYAN is excusable for his letter to an official in Santo Domingo asking him what places he had at his disposal for deserving Democrats:

> Mr. BRYAN was not considering his own interests, but Mr. WILSON'S. Everything he does as a Democratic leader has for its object the renomination and re-election of his chief.

That may be true. It does not excuse Mr. BRYAN in the least. It does involve the President. He is a man of high ideals; if he does not know that these ideals are being disregarded in his interest by his superserviceable Secretary of State, he should acquaint himself with the fact and stop it. It is of no avail to summon forward-looking men to his side if his Presidential canvass is being stoked and gasolined by methods that look backward as far as the time of ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY.

MR. PARSONS AND THE RING JUDGES.

The life of JOHN E. PARSONS was so far prolonged beyond the Biblical span of threescore and ten that in contemplating his later activities men have been prone to forget the achievements of his earlier manhood. This is probably why little or no mention was made, in the obituary notices of the eminent lawyer, of the bravery and devotion to duty which he displayed in the investigation and prosecution of the Ring Judges of the Tweed regime.

It required no little moral as well as other courage to do what he did forty-three years ago, when two Judges of the Supreme Court and one of the Superior Court in this city terrified the bar and outraged the administration of justice. It was at a historic meeting of the Bar Association of this city held on April 9, 1872, when Mr. PARSONS and his colleagues, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT and ALBERT STICKNEY, presented their memorable report in which they detailed the exacting and arduous work they had performed in securing and marshaling a convincing array of testimony before the Assembly Judiciary Committee that resulted in driving the corrupt Judges from office.

When the report was received the sentiment of the meeting was expressed by WHEELER H. PECKHAM, who said he honored the courage of the men who made it, and he felt it was due to them " to say to them publicly, boldly, heartily, strongly, and truthfully that we thank them for the efforts they have given in our behalf." In the motion which followed and which was adopted, "the earnest, strong, and soul-felt thanks" of the association were given to Mr. PARSONS and his associates. These expressions, coming from what may be called case-hardened lawyers, give some idea of the intensity of feeling that existed in view of the conditions then prevailing. Had JOHN E. PARSONS died forty years before he did, this one example of public service would have been dwelt upon as entitling him to enduring fame. But he outlived most of those to whom the occurrence would now be a memory.

"FINISHING" THE SHIPPING BILL.

Washington dispatches say that the Senate Committee is putting the "finishing touches" upon the Government Shipping bill. That seems superfluous for two reasons. The action of the caucus was almost fatal, and the trade returns published yesterday ought to be quite so. An increase of exports in December, 1914, over the figures of December, 1913, by $13,070,419 indicates no such deficiency of shipping that the Government should intervene to supply it at the cost and risk of the taxpayers. That is true also of the year's total exports, which have been exceeded but twice. The excess of exports over imports by the great sum of $131,863,077 surpasses every previous December, and has been equaled only in a single month in the nation's history. The fact is that only one considerable class of exports might have been increased by shipment in Government boats. A Government line might have carried contraband in ships acquired from belligerents more freely than privately owned shipping. But that way of making trouble will hardly be proposed as a reason for proceeding with the Government line. Those who have our moral approval of their contentions are in control of the seas, and can get all the contraband they need. To supply contraband at a profit to those who, on the merits, we think ought not to win this war, questions of friendship apart, is not a duty of Government.

It is especially fatuous to provide Government shipping, or private shipping with Government aid, when the necessity of the case is not so much shipping as facilities for loading and unloading. To the facts on this point as given by carriers' spokesmen on this side the ocean may now be added incontestable evidence from the other side. Twenty-one vessels arrived at Liverpool last Thursday, and not one of them was able to get a berth to discharge its cargo. Sir NORMAN HILL, in an official report on the situation, said:

> The main cause, beyond question, is the shortage of labor, not only on the quays but in the transport services, by which the quays are cleared.

It would be idle to add to such congestion by providing more ships. The trouble is not one of trade, but of war. Some ports are closed, throwing more business upon others than they could do in favorable times. Many dock laborers have enlisted, and others are earning such high wages that they are independent. Commerce is not running in accustomed lines. Strange boats are on unfamiliar routes, and require more attention than liners running on routine. If any Government should intervene it is not ours. We are shipping full volumes of goods at our own prices, and the freight is paid by the buyers. They should worry, not we. We should worry only if those who are more eager than wise should thrust us into an experiment which is not only unnecessary in a commercial sense, but is obnoxious politically. No Democrat can keep the name and support a subsidy scheme concealing Government ownership and operation. In proportion as the "finishing touches" meet these objections the bill will lose attractiveness to those who now support it because of these defects.

THE NEXT RAILWAY QUESTION.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. WILLARD, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, asking whether the railways are to be allowed to enjoy the advance of rates which they have won from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since the Commission's decision it has entered orders showing that it is fully convinced. It is different with the State Commissions. Mr. WILLARD is too diplomatic to raise issues with them, and discusses the matter only in general terms. The Commission in this State has authorized local advances according to the Federal decision upon merely ten days' notice. But other States are inviting trouble from professional friends of the people. In Virginia the Commission has announced that it is receptive to objections, and they are expected from several cities. In Pennsylvania thirty days' notice is required, and within that time objections can easily be found. In many States there are maximum rate laws, two-cent fare laws, and other obstacles which can hardly be removed without legislation even where the Commissions are favorable.

As Mr. WILLARD remarks, this is fundamental in the structure of our Government, where the separate States retain all the power not specifically conferred upon the central Government. It is different in Canada, where the central Government is the source of power, and the provinces have only such powers as are given to them. In this case, however, it happens that the regulation of interstate commerce is one of the powers conferred upon the central Government. It is only the neglect of Congress to act which allows the States to legislate on questions affecting interstate railway rates. So far as State rates affect interstate commerce they can be controlled by Congress, or by the Commission exercising the powers of Congress. It must be so, otherwise we should see the States "protecting" their local interests by railway rates as effective in the destruction of freedom of trade as any tariff ever levied.

This is not a theory or an idle statement. It is something which actually has occurred. The Shreveport case decision required Louisiana and Texas to desist from cutting interstate rates by fixing local rates discriminating in favor of local trade. The State Legislatures and State Commissions have yet to learn that they cannot overrule the Federal Commission acting within its constitutional authority.

There is no hardship in this. The main source of our national prosperity is continental free trade. The aggregate national interests are superior to any local interest. If there is any antagonism between them. But as matter of fact the sacrifice is small in comparison with the gain. Any one locality might gain at the expense of its neighbors by a selfish, discriminating policy. But it would not be possible for all to do the same intne. Equality and freedom of trade are the only fair rule. It is to be hoped that no State will persist in antagonism, and that all the States will bring the force of their moral opinion to bear upon any State which obstinately opposes the policy of fair play for the railways, according to the standards and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

UNFIT MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.

The Safety First Society of New York, specifying reasons why Gov. WHITMAN should appoint a voluntary commission to investigate traffic conditions on the public highways, names as one of the desirable objects:

> To consider the present method of examining and licensing chauffeurs as to its efficiency and economy.
>
> To consider the feasibility of licensing and examining every owner or operator of a motor vehicle residing in this State.

For some time it has seemed needful to examine as to their fitness for driving motor cars not only paid chauffeurs, but owners or borrowers of cars. Incompetency is not confined to chauffeurs; machines are not immune to accidents when they are in the hands of those who do not earn their living by driving them. This statement, which ought to be self-evident, is reinforced by the experience of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles LEFFINGWELL of New Jersey, who found large percentages of drivers other than chauffeurs incompetent to drive their cars around a city block. In a recent letter to Secretary CORNELL of the National Highways Protective Society Mr. LEFFINGWELL remarks:

> It is absurd to license the paid driver and to allow incompetency in operation on the part of the owner or any member of his family.

Almost every other large State in the Union provides for the revocation of a license, for cause, and by the licensing authority. That is another of the glaring defects in New York's motor vehicle law that requires looking into by a properly constituted commission. It is hardly necessary to tax drivers from other States for the use of the New York highways, as Commissioner CARLISLE proposes in his annual report. The public of other States should be welcomed on our roads, for intercourse between States encourages trade and cordial relations. But unless some scheme is agreed upon for co-operation between this and other States in the requirement of competency in drivers and governing the rules of the road, New York will have failed of its duty. A commission headed by men who will draw up a comprehensive plan of regulation and whose report will command respect is needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Went Far for His Grievance.

Though the rank of WILLIAM WATSON among poets is a question on which opinions differ widely—in other words, is a matter of uncertainty—that he is a *real poet nobody seriously doubts.* At any rate, nobody doubts it who has been fortunate enough to escape Mr. WATSON'S attention when he is in one of the *regularly recurring moods* that compel him to denounce somebody with vigor and ferocity. At those times his Muse furnishes an abundant supply of epithets and the subject of his rage is pelted with a vehemence that naturally diminishes the victim's power of literary appreciation to, or close to, the vanishing point.

The United States came off rather lightly, the other day, when Mr. WATSON was moved to make a few remarks about its neutrality—so lightly that it must have been envied, among others, by "Abdul the Damned" and by "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue." But to make up for his mildness then, the bard has now lashed himself into one of his best rages over the addition by the Marquis of ABERDEEN to his title of the two words "and Tara."

Some of us would confess, if urged, to having of this nobleman only a vague remembrance that he was once Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to know no other reason or excuse for his taking the name of the hill through the halt of or on which a harp formerly resounded. The justification, if there be no more, seems small to a distant observer, but it loomed enormously large as a grievance for Mr. WATSON, as the verses we printed yesterday conclusively showed. Apparently they were more hastily and carelessly written than is Mr. WATSON'S wont, and not all of them are as easily read as we have learned to expect verses *to be when they come from a poet as experienced as he is and as skilful as he often has been.* Many of them do have, however, the old ring and fervor.

Their imperfections may be due to the fact that Mr. WATSON felt compelled to explain why he, "English through and through," had taken up what if a grievance, is one distinctly Irish, for that *isn't poet work at all, and an Irish singer* would not have had to bother about it. As Irish singers are both numerous and able, the task of defending the sacred mount and of giving the Marquis of ABERDEEN any needed castigation might well have been left to them.

Convicts Who Show Discretion.

A writer in this week's issue of The Star of Hope, the remarkably able paper published by and for the convicts of the State by those in Sing Sing Prison, regrets the overemphasis that has been placed by several commentators on the amusements which have been addd to life there by the new Warden. The features, the prisoner-editor says, form but an unimportant part of Mr. OSBORNE'S innovations, and it is upon the others, with the resulting notable elevation of prison manners, morals, and conduct, that he would have attention fixed.

Perhaps it was—those who believe in Mr. OSBORNE'S plan can hope it was—from a wise appreciation of the need to turn public interest in the direction thus pointed out, that the Sing Sing convicts themselves, when the question of having a professional boxer give an exhibition before them, decided that it would be injudicious to do so. Like most other men, presumably they would have enjoyed such a diversion, but certainly it would have excited criticism which, whether just or not, would have been severe, and so made harder the road along which the Warden is trying to lead his charges.

Some will suspect that the convicts received a hint as to how they should decide this particular matter, and docilely obeyed, but Mr. OSBORNE declares that it was left wholly to their uninfluenced judgment, and of course he must be believed. That being the case, the episode attains considerable significance, indicating, as it does, a real appreciation on the part of the prisoners of what the Warden is trying to do for them and their sincere purpose to assist him, even at some sacrifice of personal preferences.

The recent changes in the management of Sing Sing are important, not for their novelty, since they are already an old story in several other States, but because this is probably the best known prison in the country, and success there will make a continuance of the old savagely punitive system almost impossible everywhere else. That system has certainly had a long test, and its results we all know. Of the new one it can at least be said that, as different, it may be better, in spite of the unfairness of a trial conducted in an old-fashioned prison, in every way ill-adapted for the carrying out of the new ideas.

A Fifth Wheel Discussion.

A reader who is evidently somewhat hasty in reaching conclusions and counts as knowledge several assumptions of dubious soundness, writes to us in a tone of criticism about a recent reference on this page to something as being "as necessary as the traditional fifth wheel to a coach." This, the critic says, was wrong, and he kindly—more kindly than he realized—added:

> A coach is a four-wheeled vehicle, and, without the so-called "fifth wheel," would be utterly valueless, as the front axle would not be able to turn and guidance would not be provided for. All coaches have "fifth wheels." What you no doubt had in mind was the old proverb, "about as much use as a fifth wheel to a cart." A cart has only two wheels and the so-called "fifth wheel" would be superfluous. In fact, would make the cart valueless.

The name "cart" does seem originally to have been applied only to two-wheeled vehicles, but the restriction was long since so much ignored as to have about as many violations as observances. The theory that the "fifth wheel" in the proverbial simile or metaphor of superfluity is or ought to be the metal circle or part circle interposed between the front axle and the body of a four-wheeled vehicle has often been presented, but its basis is slight, if it has any at all. Of the innumerable people who have used the expression, probably not one in a thousand had this device in mind or anything else except a literal fifth wheel, like the other four. In speaking of carts, in the old sense, the 999 would probably use a "third, not a fifth, wheel as illustrative of the obviously unnecessary.

JOBS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Some Press Comment on Mr. Bryan's Letter to Walker W. Vick.

From The Providence Journal.

A witness before the Commissioner appointed by the President to investigate the behavior of the American Minister to Santo Domingo "considers this a very nasty mess." It is—one of the nastiest that cheap politics has ever produced. The pastiness is magnified because the cheap politics have their source in the highest quarters, the State Department. And the offense to public sentiment is aggravated by the fact that the consequences are not alone of domestic concern, but involve our foreign relations.

Ought to Retire Mr. Bryan.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

If President Wilson wishes to do a single act which, more than any other single act, will raise the standard of public service up to the ideal which he is always preaching about, he will ask for the resignation of his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan. He reflects discredit upon the Administration and upon the people of this nation while he is holding the position of Secretary of State. He is a burlesque upon statesmanship.

Undershirt Diplomacy.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

We have now in his own words the qualifications which our illustrious Secretary of State looked for in his selection of men to represent this country in foreign parts.

Mr. Sullivan was a deserving Democrat. Santo Domingo was parceled out to him as "suitable reward." If he set a new precedent in diplomatic affairs by receiving the envoys of other nations in his undershirt, "with suspenders hanging down his back," who is to find fault? We have had Shirt Sleeves Diplomacy; why not go one garment further and have Undershirt Diplomacy?

At the Level of the Bellboy.

From The Baltimore News.

There may have been more scandalous doings in the State Department than those which the publication of the "deserving Democrats" letter discloses. But we doubt whether in the entire century and a quarter of the Department's existence its influence and opportunity have ever been put to more sordid, pleasure, contemptible use than that which Secretary Bryan holds appropriate to the dignity of himself, the Administration and the nation.

It is not pleasant to find the State Department of the United States, in the person of its head, brought to the level of the bellboy and glad to show the public its livery.

The Letter of a Spoilsman.

From The Florida Times-Union.

It is well for the people to get acquainted with their political leaders. Especially is *this true of those who have been posing as so perfect in character that those who were* opposed to them must necessarily be corrupt. Mr. Bryan's letter (to Walker W. Vick, Receiver General of Santo Domingo customs,) *is the letter of a spoilsman. His comment on* it is the comment of the spoilsman caught with the goods on him. The disclosures *would not have been so startling if Mr.* Bryan had not made such pretension to righteousness.

Exploitation the Chief Concern.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The fact that such testimony is produced points to the probability that the Administration, in its desire to find jobs or make them for deserving Democrats, has sent a crowd of undesirers down to Santo Domingo whose chief concern is to exploit the island.

The Times's War News.

From Collier's Weekly.

Admiration for a job well done makes it appropriate to say that the manner in which the European war is covered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the manner in which the news is served to THE TIMES readers are a complete and satisfying achievement.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK.

Through the fog of the fight we could dimly see
As ever the flame from the big guns flashed,
That Cradock was doomed, yet his men and he,
With their plates shot to junk, and their turrets smashed,
Their ship heeled over, her funnels gone,
Were fearlessly, doggedly fighting on.

Out-speeded, out-metaled, out-ranged, out-shot
By heavier guns, they were not out-fought.
Those men—with the age-old British phlegm,
That has conquered and held the seas for them,
And the courage that causes the death-struck man
To rise on his mangled stumps and try,
With one last shot from his heated gun,
To score a hit ere his spirit fly,
Then sink in the welter of red, and die
With the sighting squint fixed on his dead, glazed eye—
Accepted death as part of the plan.

So the guns belched flame till the fight had run
Into night; and now, in the distance dim,
We could see, by the flashes, the dull, dark loom
Of their hull, as it bore toward the Port of Doom.
Away on the water's misty rim—
Cradock and his few hundred men,
Never, in time, to be seen again.

While into the darkness their great shells streamed,
Little the valiant Germans dreamed
That Cradock was teaching them how to go
When the fate their daring itself had sealed,
Waiting, as yet, o'er the ocean's verge,
To their eyes undaunted would stand revealed;
And, snared by a swifter, stronger foe,
Out-classed, out-metaled, out-ranged, out-shot,
By heavier guns, but not out-fought,
They, too, would sink in the sheltering surge.

JOHN E. DOLSON.

THE NEW ERA FOR RAILROADS.

President Willard of the B. & O. Hopes That the States Will Join With the Government in Recognizing Their Just Claims.

By DANIEL WILLARD,
President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of THE TIMES toward the so-called 5 per cent. rate case of the Eastern railroads and the support which THE TIMES has given in a large way to the affirmative side of that question prompt me to write this letter.

I do not for a moment suppose that the attitude of THE TIMES concerning this particular matter has been because of any special interest which THE TIMES has felt in the condition of the railroads as a separate and independent interest, and the fact that the press has given its great and almost unanimous support in favor of a liberal treatment of the railroads is, I assume, because it has come to be generally recognized that our country, as a whole, cannot prosper when any large portion of its people or of its business interests is unprosperous, and this principle applies with very great force when the particular interest in mind is one which, because of its nature, plays a part in our domestic and political economy second only in importance to agriculture. In fact, I am inclined to think that it is not overstating the case to say that in importance agriculture and transportation might properly be placed upon a parity, because in only a very small degree do the people in any part of our country depend for their sustenance and needs upon the products of their immediate vicinity, and it is only because of efficient and adequate transportation facilities that they can depend, and do depend, with absolute confidence, upon regions far remote for their flour, meat, and other necessities.

Taking this view of the situation, the railroad or transportation question in its broadest sense becomes not the question of a certain interest, but rather the question of all interests, and I suppose it is largely on that account that it has become the established policy in this and most other countries that railroad transportation, if provided by private means, shall be carried on under Governmental supervision. *I know of no argument* that would justify the activities of the Government concerning the railroads but the fact that the whole question is a *matter of supreme public importance.* Viewed from this standpoint, the attitude of THE TIMES and other great dailies toward the railroad question in the rate case, is clearly and easily understood.

The two decisions in the Eastern rate case, taken as a whole, may be truly said to mark the beginning of a new era for the railroads, and I believe that the decisions, when they become better understood, will have, and justly so, the support of all men who think carefully concerning matters of that kind and desire only that fair and reasonable treatment and consideration shall at all times be accorded, with equal impartiality, to all individuals and interests.

While the commission in its two decisions fully recognized the needs of the railroads in official classification territory for additional net revenue, and while the Chairman of the commission specifically stated that in his opinion the needs of the carriers were even greater than the full amount to be obtained from a 5 per cent. increase as requested, it should be kept in mind that the increase immediately granted was approximately only one-half of the amount asked for; but other findings and suggestions contained in the decisions are of great potential value, *provided the railroads are enabled by the co-operative and affirmative action of* the various State Commissions, as well as of the Federal Commission, to put the changes and the reforms suggested into effect. The Federal Commission, for instance, admitted the contention of the carriers that their expenses had become inelastic, due largely, as shown *in the record, to the effect of legislation,* such as Full Crew bills, hours of service laws, increased taxes, &c., and that it was not possible now, as in the past, for the carriers to keep their expenses in harmony with their gross earnings. They found also that it was not true, as claimed by some, that the railroads had spent unduly large amounts in recent years upon maintenance; on the contrary, they expressed the view that the amount so spent was perhaps even less than it might well have been, and definitely stated that they would view with disfavor efforts to increase net earnings by keeping maintenance charges lower than they ought to be.

They approved the principle of a small uniform and general increase as urged by the railroads, by permitting such an increase to become effective on approximately half of the freight earnings in the Eastern territory. The commission also found that the higher rates of interest which the carriers would undoubtedly be required to pay in the future because of conditions brought about by the European war would be an element which should be considered in determining a fair and reasonable basis of rates. In other words, the commission clearly recognized all the contentions of the carriers concerning the general railroad situation, and specifically stated that it was the duty and the purpose of the commission to assist so far as it properly might in the solution of the whole problem. In furtherance of that thought the commission pointed out various ways in which it expressed the belief that assistance might be looked for, and if our political structure had been developed along the lines that were later on followed in the Dominion of Canada—that is to say, if the Federal power had been all-embracing, except as limited by special restrictions, instead of being just the contrary—it would be possible, I believe, with the assistance and support of the Federal commission to work out without unreasonable delay a solution of the railroad problem along the lines suggested by the Federal commission. It should be remembered, however, that each one of our forty-nine States, or, more specifically, each one of the eighteen States located in what is known as official classification territory, has its own policy concerning the regulation of railroads. In some of the States it is not possible to advance local freight rates, for instance, without the consent of the Railroad Commission in that State, and in many of the States there are laws limiting passenger fares generally to two cents per mile, although it was very clearly shown by the able counsel retained by the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist it in the development of the rate case that a two-cent passenger rate was clearly unremunerative under most circumstances.

In order, therefore, that the policy outlined by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern rate case, *and which I believe is a broad and constructive one in its possibilities,* may be given effect and that the railroads may without undue delay obtain the *relief proposed,* it will be necessary to have also the friendly and affirmative co-operation of the several States, and this, in view of the searching and prolonged investigation of the Federal Commission into the whole subject, I think we may fairly expect to be forthcoming. If this is done, I believe the future outlook for the railroads is distinctly more promising than it has been at any time during the last decade.

Undoubtedly, in the actual working out of what may be called a large reformatory programme such as is presented, it may, and no doubt will, come about that certain of the carriers as well as certain localities will be required, in the general good, to give up special advantages which may have accrued to them under conditions such as have existed in the past, and this it is to be hoped they will consent to do, having in mind the larger interest of all, and also the certainty that a policy based upon a recognition of the principle of fair and reasonable treatment for all will in the long run and in some way assure to all the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled.

Personally, I appreciate very much the consideration which THE TIMES has given to the railroad question during the long controversy attending the *development and final disposition of the* Five Per Cent. case. It has been a source of constant satisfaction to me that the press generally should have taken the attitude it did toward the question as a whole, and while what is said in this letter is simply a personal expression of my own views, I believe that railroad managers generally *feel very largely as I do concerning* the matters above referred to, and *I hope now that the public, because* better informed, has come to appreciate more clearly the necessities of the railroads, as well as the intimate relationship which exists between the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of all others, that we may be able to so work out the problems of the future as to perpetuate the friendly understanding which now seems to be established. I believe THE TIMES can be extremely helpful not only in giving its support and encouragement to the regulating bodies along right lines, but also by its timely advice and counsel to the public and to the railroads. I hope the railroads will so treat the many questions developing in the future in connection with this subject as to merit the continued confidence and support of your great paper.

D. WILLARD.

ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR.

A Request for All His Articles in The Times for King Albert's Perusal.

Legation de Belgique.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take this opportunity to let you know how much we would appreciate your courtesy in sending us the complete set of articles published by Col. Roosevelt in THE SUNDAY TIMES under the title "What Should America Learn From the War?" This is to answer the desire especially expressed to us by his Majesty the King.

E. HAVENITH,
Belgian Minister.

Their Own Christmas Number.

From the Derrien County (Mich.) Journal.

Trade journals are commenting on the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES has set a *new record in Christmas numbers, having issued one of 160 pages.* The journal's big Christmas number had twenty-two pages.

New York City has practically 5,000,000 population, and Eau Claire has practically 500—one-ten-thousandth as great. In other words, the city of New York is ten thousand times as large as the Village of Eau Claire, but the Christmas number of THE TIMES was less than five times as large as the Journal's. However, we'll admit this in favor of THE TIMES—viz: that their subscription list is a little larger than ours—about 500,000, which is one-tenth of New York City's population; the Journal's list numbers 1,500, or three times the population of its home town.

We admit that THE TIMES got more money out of the many columns of advertising it carried—dollars where we got pennies—and that is perhaps the only item in which THE TIMES beat us proportionately—that is, we assume the income from the advertising was in just proportion to the city's populations.

Canada's View of Contraband Protest

From The Montreal Gazette.

There is in the situation neither ground for alarm nor angry writing by outsiders. The correspondence between the two countries has been in the nature of friendly representation and equally friendly maintenance of a policy based on a recognized international practice, which the United States itself on occasion has upheld. It is possible that the end will be the extension of the principle that doubts should be resolved in favor of the neutral, which in the long run might be to Great Britain's advantage. But, whatever it is, the correspondence on the matter indicates that each party is acting with a desire to fairly consider the position of the other, while upholding its own case; and as long as the statesmen in London and Washington are so moved the friends of the two countries have nothing to fear.

$54,000,000 YEAR'S NEEDS.

Estimated Appropriations Required to Carry On State Departments.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Appropriations approximately of $54,000,000 for the year of 1915-16 were recommended to the State Board of Estimate today by Commissioner Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy. Gov. Whitman presided at the meeting.

The total of the appropriations requested by all State departments was $77,937,187, and Mr. Delaney recommended that $51,710,863 of this amount be allowed. He also asked that $2,000,000 be appropriated for the extension and repair of State institutions.

If Mr. Delaney's recommendations were indorsed he said it would be necessary to levy a direct tax of one mill, as the estimated State revenues for the year were only $48,000,000. After an hour's discussion of the report the board adjourned without taking any action.

German Conduct in Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be that James O'Donnell Bennett's open letter to Sir Conan Doyle, which appeared in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, is a sufficient answer to the charges brought against the Germans. The writer has no time now to verify that point but he would like to ask THE TIMES if it ought not, in a spirit of impartiality, to publish also the official Belgian report addressed to the Minister of Justice by the President of the "Commission d'Enquete," M. Cooreman, and his secretaries, MM. Ernst de Bunswyck and Orts. The names and addresses of the victims of German "humanity" will be found therein.

The sworn and signed declarations of some twenty Germans prisoners to the effect that Gen. Stenger, commanding the Fifty-eighth Brigade, issued an order to his troops to make no more prisoners but to dispatch the wounded, would also be conducive to a belief in German humanity.

And extracts from private letters, some of which have appeared in the press, might not be amiss; such, for instance, as written to a friend in this country by Mme. de Simay, (nee Logan,) whose father, Major Logan, fell in the Philippines, would serve to confirm James O'Donnell Bennett's opinion that the Germans are the most humane of men.

M. L. S.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 18, 1915.

LEADER HINMAN COOL TO P. S. C. INQUIRY

Won't Oppose Governor's Plan, but Will Try to Have Resolution Amended.

SNAGS IN LOWER HOUSE

Senate Committee Favors Resolution for Inquiry and Upper House May Adopt It Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the Public Service Commissions will be adopted in the Senate tomorrow if the plans of the Senate leaders are carried out. The resolution then will be sent to the Assembly, where it may strike a snag. Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the lower house, announced today that he was not in full accord with Gov. Whitman's plan for a legislative inquiry and that he would prefer an investigation by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor under the Sherman-Moreland act. This is the plan recommended by the Citizens' Union.

"I am opposed to legislative investigations on general principles," said Mr. Hinman in an interview this afternoon. "In the past they have proved little more than an excuse for spending money recklessly to no purpose. They should be invoked only when legislative questions are involved. There is no such question, as I see it, involved in this instance.

"The trouble is not with the law, but with the men who administer it. The Public Service Commissioners of the present day are not of the right caliber and are not worth the $15,000 they receive. I think a Commissioner appointed under the Sherman-Moreland act could establish that fact in little or no time and pave the way to a change in the personnel of both Commissions. I would not have recommended a legislative investigation had I been consulted."

"Then will you oppose the adoption of the resolution in the Assembly?" *the majority leader was asked.*

"I will not fight the resolution, as I am willing to be bound by the views of the administration, but I shall try to have the resolution amended. If we are going to have a legislative investigation, the overlapping of the duties as between the Public Service Commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission should be included as a subject of inquiry."

Speaker Sweet of the Assembly when he was questioned regarding Mr. Hinman's attitude showed no great enthusiasm for the Governor's plan, but asked that he be quoted as not offering any opposition to the Chief Executive.

"I shall do all in my power as opportunity offers," he said, "to further the plans of the Governor, and from time to time shall be glad to lend all the aid in my power in conferences for the shaping of legislation."

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that he did not think the proposed Hinman amendment would be accepted by the Senate.

"The resolution is broad enough already to authorize an inquiry into the overlapping of functions," said Senator Sage. "Anyhow, I think what Mr. Hinman has in mind is a matter that has relation to the legislation that may or may not be introduced after the investigation has been held, rather than to the investigation itself."

The Senate Finance Committee at its meeting this afternoon voted to report the Brown resolution favorably and without amendment. The vote was unanimous as far as the Republican members of the committee were concerned. The Democratic members refrained from voting at all.

Mr. Whitman said tonight that no decision had been reached as yet with *regard to the selection of counsel to* conduct the proposed investigation.

BOARD CHARGES GAG RULE.

City Civil Service Commissioners Demand More Time to Report.

A lively row between the representatives of the State and Municipal Civil Service Commissions developed yesterday when the investigation of the latter body by the State Commission was resumed in the Municipal Building. Chairman Neu of the State Commission announced that it would be necessary to hold night sessions in order to hurry up the work, when Corporation Counsel Polk protested.

Mr. Polk said the State Commission had already taken five months to hear witnesses; that 6,000 pages of testimony had been taken, and that it was ridiculous to suppose an adequate defense could be put in in five days. President Neu pointed out that he had to finish the work and report to Gov. Whitman by Feb. 1, since the resignation of the members of the commission had been accepted.

Mr. Polk asked that an adjournment be taken until Monday in order to prepare a defense. President Neu refused to grant this and said that night sessions would have to be held.

"I do not see why the city should suffer because of the situation in which the commission finds itself," replied Mr. Polk. "Your commission started out by stating that you would give us a full and fair hearing. This is an absolute case of gag rule."

"We are not desirous that the State Commission should be a holdover," said Mr. Moss, "but we are anxious to facilitate matters."

"Well, we won't co-operate with you in prolonging the life of the State Commission," said Mr. Polk.

Although the dispute was not settled, the examination of witnesses began. J. *Herbert Taylor, a finger print expert formerly employed by the city,* was called to prove that he knew how to do the work for which the city had paid him $

POSE IN TABLEAUX OF ARTIST'S DREAM

Society Girls in a Feature of Picture Ball at Astor for Stony Wold Sanatorium.

"BRIDE OF 1830" IS SHOWN

Views of "The Poet" and "The Message of the Angels"—Jollities in "A Night in Bohemia."

There was a large and brilliant assembly last night at the picture ball given by Auxiliary 17 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium at the Hotel Astor.

The entertainment which preceded the ball began at 9 o'clock, and was called "A Night in Bohemia." The stage in the grand ballroom was set to represent an artist's studio, with a fireplace and all sorts of cosy and artistic corners. The plot had to do with a gay supper given by the artist to some of his friends after a masked ball. In the midst of the gayety the landlord appeared and demanded the payment of the rent long overdue. After the guests had departed, the artist fell asleep, and many fanciful subjects came to him in his dreams.

Those taking part in the studio scene included Philip Moeller, who was the artist; Harry Bijur, the landlord, and Theodore Peyser, a janitor. In the studio jollities Miss Dorothy Cohn and Miss Dorothy Stine appeared as a Dutch boy and girl. Miss Margaret Wolf was a classic dancer, and Mrs. Albert Clayburgh was Carmen. Harry Carroll, Lawrence Wolff, Harold Ehrich, George Adler, Howard Ehrich, and the Misses Dorothy Levy, Margaret Oppenheimer, and Margarey Haussman also took part, while the guests included Mrs. Allan Lehman, the Misses Edith Adler, Isabel Bernheimer, Bernice Despres, Claire Fuenfeld, Aline Hecht, Dorothy Kohn, Louise Klee, Helen Levy, Clara Marks, Louise Morgenthau, Edith Mack, Adele Strauss, Clara Simon, Ruth Ulman, and Florine Weil, and Paul Adler, Arthur Jaros, Harold Menken, Lawrence Mortimer, George Sternberger, Fritz Tant, and M. Callman.

"The Spirit of Dreams."

The artists' dream, which made up the second part of the programme, began with Mme. Pilar-Morin in "The Spirit of Dreams," the lyrics for which were written by Mrs. Paul M. Herzog. Then was unfolded to view, in a great gilt frame, at the rear of the studio, the tableaux, arranged by Albert Sterner. The audience insisted upon seeing the pictures again and again.

The first was entitled "The Bride of 1830," with Miss Madeline Rossin as the bride, Walter Sternberger the bridegroom, and Wilfred Mosenthal the minister. Miss Benita Guggenheim was the bridesmaid, and the children in the picture included Charles Hirsch, Jr., Louis Tim, Laurent Oppenheim, Jr., and Miss Sylvia Tim.

In a classic frieze the Misses Edith Blum, Dorothy Cohn, Nanette Goldenberg, Marion Kugelman, and Helen Sachs appeared, after which came a Japanese Print, with Mrs. Lee Kohns and Miss Claire Marks. Miss Edith Loeb, Marion Brettauer, and Merle Simon posing. Miss Amy Loewenthal and Alfred Rosner appeared as the sculptor and his statue, while in the tableau of the Poet, the Misses Helen Rensknrt, Margaret Hellman, Carola Warburg, and Monroe Hess appeared.

A Picture After Watteau.

The picture after Watteau showed Mrs. Moe L. Erstein, Mrs. Henry A. Uterhart, Mrs. Edgar Leventritt, the Misses Mabel Blum, Mildred Gottheil, Edith Sachs, Eleanor Samuels, Marie Spiegelberg, and Edwin Cowan and Mortimer Leventritt in picturesque poses. Mrs. Herbert Rosenfeld, Miss Adele Strauss, Miss Edith Newman, and Harold Menken posed in the death of Pierrot, which was very effective. In the Meissonier picture appeared Mrs. Theodore Bernstein, Miss Helen Hammerschlag, and Miss Virginia Van Heukelom. At 11 o'clock Maurice and Miss Florence Walton gave some exhibition dancing. Walter Frank is the musical director for the evening.

Before and after the entertainment many well-known society girls sold flowers and candies. The flower girls were the Misses Evelyn Mack, Dorothy Schirmer, Mildred Stern, Jeanne Kerbs, Peggy Guggenheim, Evelyn Hirschorn, Elsie Bernheim, Ethel Frank, and Maud Ellinger. Those who sold candies were the Misses Harriet Sinsheimer, Corinne Coleman, Julie Lang, Lucy Hendinger, Mildred Oppenheim, Vivian Wallach, and Audrey Loeb. The programme girls were the Misses Eleanor Steiner, Dean and Ernestine Mayer, Margaret Straus, Elka Hoffman, Madge Bookman, Constance Lehman, Dorothy Spitzer, Marguerite and Madeleine Arnold. Mrs. Leonard B. Schoenfeld, assisted by Miss Hadassah Levine, was in charge of the girls.

Mrs. Benjamin Stern is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Sylvan Bier, Vice Chairman. Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard Treasurer, and Mrs. L. B. Schoenfeld Secretary. Mrs. Henry M. Bioch was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The Patronesses.

The patronesses who entertained box parties included Mrs. Abraham Bernhard, Mrs. Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. Myron K Borg, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfus, Mrs. Ernest Ehrmann, Mrs. Morris Fatman, Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Mrs. Leon Gotthelf, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Paul M. Herzog, Mrs. E. J. King, Mrs. Isidor Lewi, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. Samuel Rice, Mrs. Morris Rossin, Mrs. Samuel Sachs, Mrs. Samuel M. Schiader, Mrs. Alfred Schiffer, Mrs. Melville Scholle, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Marcus Stine, and Mrs. Richard Sidenberg.

Others interested in the affair were Mrs. Edwin S. Bayer, Mrs. Hiram C. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mrs. Leonard Dessar, Mrs. C. Wertheim Van Heukelom, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. Charles S. Hirsch, Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman, Mrs. Melville A. Stern, Mrs. William E. Lauer, Mrs. Benno Neuberger, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. Alfred Steckler, Mrs. Edward Siegman, Mrs. Myron Schafer, Mrs. Charles E. Schafer, and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim.

DEBUTANTES' VANITY FAIR.

Bazaar and Dance Held at Sherry's for War Sufferers.

The Vanity Fair bazaar and dance at Sherry's last night, under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Committee of Mercy, netted a considerable sum for the war sufferers abroad. The affair took place in the large ballroom and the adjoining rooms. The bazaar began at 9:30 and the dancing at 10:30. The exhibition dances included one by Miss Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil Durant, a Valse l'Ivresse by Miss Mildred Gautier Rice and J. Hennen Legendre, a ballroom dance by Miss Audrey Osborn, and a harlequin dance by Miss Inga Sontum.

The Russian Balalaika Orchestra played and Frank Crowninshield auctioned off quick sketches made on the spot by Jeanne Montgomery Flagg.

The booths, where all sorts of fancy and useful articles, flowers, and candy were sold, were presided over by young society girls in costume, and these included the Misses Ada Norfleet, Josephine Green, Tesson Thayer, Katherine Moore, Elinor Davies, Susanne and Margaret Warren, Dorothy Battle, Adelaide Hotchkiss, Emily Montague, and Marjorie Norris.

The committee in charge of the entertainment was made up of young girls, the season's debutantes, who managed alone all the details. They were Miss Barbara Thaw, Chairman, and the Misses Marie G. Sharp, Anne Woodlin, Emmeleen Biser, Anna Ballard, Mildred Sawyer, Olivia Erdmann, Marietta Chapin, Cathryn Childs, Eunice Clapp, Frederika Peterson, and Katharine Thaw.

HE KNITTED SCARF ON TRAIN

Bostonian's Gift for Soldier Received by Tuesday Knitting Society.

The Tuesday Knitting Society met yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt. A knitted scarf was received from a man from Boston, who knitted the scarf while on a trip from Boston to San rFancisco, occupying a drawing room on the train, so that he might knit in seclusion.

Mrs. Marie Young, a member of the class, reported that she had been sending to the French soldiers in the trenches, in addition to the scarfs, 3,000 packages of cigarettes weekly, enclosing in each package a joke clipped from one of the New York newspapers.

Mrs. George Shafer, Mrs. Reginald Giles, Mrs. A. B. Hanson, Mrs. William M. Hubbard, Mrs. Francis J. Murray, Mrs. W. H. Marshall, and Mrs. Mordaunt Hall are among the members of the Society.

MISS ANNA O'BRIEN A BRIDE

Weds Edward Mordaunt in Church of Transfiguration, Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Anna Angela O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. O'Brien of 205 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, and Edward Mordaunt, son of Mrs. James Machell of 473 West 141st Street, this city, was celebrated last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, with a reception afterward at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. William J. Maguire officiated at the wedding, which was attended only by the immediate relatives.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon, embroidered in silver, and a Court train, with a veil of tulle, arranged in cap fashion, and surmounted by a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls. She carried a shower of lilies of the valley.

Miss Rose O'Brien was her sister's only attendant. She was in orchid pink charmeuse and duchess lace, with a hat of gold lace, and carried a bouquet of orchids.

Mr. Mordaunt and his bride are sailing today for New Orleans, La., for an extended trip through the West, and will live in this city on their return.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 10 East Eighty-third Street is giving a dinner tonight for her debutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Johnson, taking her guests afterward to Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin's dance for Miss Adrienne Iselin, at Sherry's.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Crosby has returned from England and opened her apartment in Paris, and has written to friends in New York that in spite of martial law she finds Paris very comfortable.

Mrs. Daniel B. Childs and Miss Cathryn Childs of 58 East Eighty-first Street will be at home tomorrow and also on Jan. 28.

A dance is to be given at the Colony Club on Saturday afternoon through the courtesy of Mrs. James A. Wright, at which a prize will be given to the couple giving the best exhibition of the fox trot.

Lieut. Bruce Bradford Buttler, U. S. A., and Mrs. Buttler are at the Hotel Astor, having arrived on the transport Buford from San Francisco, the first transport to come through the Panama Canal.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frothingham of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf-Astoria, having come here to attend the wedding of their son, Thomas H. Frothingham, to Miss Elisabeth Sherman Hoyt, which was to be celebrated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception is to follow at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, 954 Fifth Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Naomi Andrews and Nelson Collingwood Hyde of Syracuse will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and will be followed by a reception at the bride's home, 875 Madison Avenue.

Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury and William Quaid will be married at 3:30 this afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. William Rose Proctor and Miss Violett Proctor will be at home on Wednesdays in January, at 32 East Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert will be at home on Wednesdays at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen will be at home, also on Wednesdays, during January and February, at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Frank M. Black has invitations out for a supper and dance this evening at the Gotham.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson gave a dinner of forty covers last night at 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, which was followed by informal dancing, and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander gave a dinner at her home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, at which the guests of honor were former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick.

The Entertainment Committee of the Authors' League will meet this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William Allen, 51 East Sixty-fifth Street.

JURY OF WOMEN FINDS FOR WIFE

In Mock Trial They Hold She Owns Money She Saves from Household Expenses.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN THE JUDGE

But She Throws Verdict Out as Being Contrary to Law—Miss La Follette Is "The Wife."

A jury of women yesterday in a mock trial held in the rooms of the Equal Franchise Society, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, to determine whether a wife is entitled to money she saved from funds given by her husband for household expenses, decided without hesitation that she was, but the judge, also a woman, threw the verdict out on the ground that it was contrary to law and evidence.

The imaginary case presented to the jury was Jackson vs. Jackson. The mock trial was before Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain, sitting as judge. Gilbert E. Roe appeared for "Mr. Jackson, the plaintiff, and Mrs. Jessica E. Cosgrove, a member of the New York Bar, as counsel for "Mrs. Jackson," the defendant. The action was for the recovery of $305.17, which represented Mrs. Jackson's savings from the fund for household expenses, and which had been placed in the bank as a joint account. Eugene Boissevain acted as Peter Jackson, while Miss Fola La Follette was Mrs. Jackson. She was made up as a woe-begone looking woman, worn out by years of self denial and privation. She wore a black dress and the hat "in give me eight years ago."

Get Jury Quickly.

The work of selecting the jury took but a short time. The counsel wishing to know principally whether the talesmen were connected with any anti-suffrage movement, had any prejudice against women and whether they fulfilled the qualifications. The jury consisted of Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, foreman; Miss M. A. Cummings, Miss Mabel Dodge, Mrs. C. V. Van Anda, Miss Susanne Look, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. F. D. Harrison, Mrs. Edgar Street, Mrs. M. J. Howe, Mrs. Scoville C. Williams, Mrs. William Guiler and Mrs. John M. Scobel.

Mr. Jackson said he had been married twelve years and had six children. He gave his wife $100 a month for household expenses, which he had not increased after the children began to arrive. He had separated from his wife, but he believed he was entitled to the $305.17 she alleged she had saved out of the household money.

"Are you sure of the amount?" Mr. Roe asked.

"No," the plaintiff replied. "She says that is what she saved, but a husband never can tell." At this there was a flurry in the audience, and some one said "shame" under her breath.

Jackson said he had often bought things for the family. He remembered this because on Saturdays he used to come home early and go shopping with Mrs. Jackson. Several times Mr. Roe objected to questions and some times the court ruled against him.

"These questions are not material but are made simply to create sympathy with the jury," he fun gout.

Mrs. Sidney Mrs. Jackson saved money, but we contend that it was his money she saved and belongs to him."

Miss La Follette portrayed the family drudge to perfection. She took the witness stand with downcast eyes. In a tearful voice she told of the age of her hat as showing what a "good provider Mr. Jackson had been." At this Mr. Roe demanded that she remove her hat, but the court ruled against him. Mrs. Jackson said her husband took such an interest in his family that he spoke the name the children correctly. The witness recited her manifold duties in the home.

"Don't you regard it as a woman's duty to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and light the fire?" Mr. Roe asked.

"I suppose so," said the witness after hesitation.

"Who would start the fire if you did not?" said Mr. Roe.

The witness flared up. "Who would do it if I didn't?" she said, and she pointed at the glaring Mr. Jackson.

Saved Bit by Bit.

"I saved this money bit by bit because I wanted to get everything new," the witness explained. "I had never had anything much new but once, and that was before I married. I was getting shabby. Mary was getting ashamed of me I could see. So I saved this money."

No witnesses were called and the summing up was brief. Mr. Roe contended that money given for household expenses was given wholly with that purpose in view, and was not intended for the use of the wife. He asked the Judge to instruct the jury to find for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest. Mrs. Cosgrove for the defendant said the money saved clearly belonged to the wife.

Judge Milholland Boissevain did not waste time in a discussion of the sentimental side of the case when she charged the jury. She pointed out that under the law a joint account is the property of the husband, and that the only question involved was whether the money given to the wife was in the nature of a gift.

"You are me, who is our foreman," said one of the jurymen.

Finally it was agreed that Mrs. Gilchrist was foreman.

"Well, what do you think of that," said a voice from the women reporters' table.

The matter of the foreman being settled, the jury conversed for a few minutes and then announced the verdict. They awarded $300 to the defendant and the interests to the husband. Mr. Roe asked the jury to be polled. This was done and brought out the fact that one of the jurymen had got tired and gone home.

Though the verdict met with instant approval of the spectators, Judge Milholland set it aside, declaring that though just it was against law and evidence.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TRANSYLVANIA (Liverpool)—Albert Baron, Leslie Bathurst, W. H. Butts, G. Charlton, F. N. Coe, J. B. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. E. Geerts, R. A. Graham, W. Guthrie, E. J. Hansford, L. Lewis, J. C. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martens, Miss L. E. Maylin, F. W. Mills, Mrs. E. W. Parker, Miss M. Parker, R. A. Reader, Mr. and Mrs. W. St. John Russell, Mrs. Forrest Russell, J. D. Sadler, Sanborn Smith, Alfred Still, F. L. Thomas, R. J. Thompson, F. Unwin, and W. H. A. Walker.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—Miss Helen E. Apfeld, A. Colyn, W. B. Flick, C. T. Greer, Mrs. J. Hand, Adam Miller, R. E. Mosher, United States Consul at Plauen; G. D. Osgood, H. J. W. G. Raven, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams.

LOURAINE (Havre)—Palmer L. Bowen, M. Bertrim, Mrs. R. E. Clark, F. I. Drew, M. Duthil, M. Tronese, Mrs. Ida Gilbert, and A. J. Prince.

Among the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Lapland are:

W. H. Abbott, H. F. Abbott, F. V. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstall, A. J. Carroll, G. C. Elster, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. J. Hanan, W. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lennox, Sir Horace Plunkett, John Ross, A. J. Thomas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tooney, and Col. John R. Wiggins.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, N. S. Herreshoff, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Payn, Miss A. C. Chadwick, W. V. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Elder, Mrs. G. L. Heath, Miss Heath, A. G. Johnston, Commander Law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noble, and Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wilson.

ALMIRANTE (Panama.)—Mrs. K. L. Addison, Dr. H. P. Bellows, H. Fisher, R. B. A. Orr, Miss G. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward, L. Beyd, Capt. J. M. Woodruff, Miss L. Young, W. E. Young, Capt. C. E. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vance, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Weeks.

THE MARGOLIES TRIO.

New Works by Noren and Klengel Heard at the Second Concert.

The second concert of the Adele Margulies Trio, which perseveres in its cultivation of the rich field of the trio for pianoforte and strings, was given last evening in Aeolian Hall and brought forward two new works. These were a trio by Heinrich Noren and a sonata by Julius Klengel for violoncello and pianoforte. There was also Rubinstein's trio in G minor, Op. 15, No. 2. Noren is known here through his set of variations for orchestra called "Kaleidoscope," which is not only good music, but gained a certain notoriety by making him the defendant in a lawsuit for quoting in it a theme from Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben." He quoted again in his trio, apparently a Slavic theme upon which the last movement is based, but such a theme is the property of a whole nation and undoubtedly therefore not likely to be the subject of an action at law.

The trio is an excellent piece of music, and shows the hand of a composer not much influenced by the prevailing tendencies that are considered "modern" in musical art. There are vigor and power in the first movement; its material is developed with much skill, as is also that of the slow movement, opening with a long and rhapsodical theme given to the 'cello. The Slavic theme of the last is characteristic, and gives the composer opportunity for the application of much ingenuity, some of which is applied to a considerable fugato passage. If there is no great originality in the composition, it shows at least individuality and sincerity.

Hardly so much can be said of the sonata for piano and 'cello. Prof. Klengel, its composer, has long been a professor of his instrument at the Leipsic conservatory, and his music discloses the qualities that often appear when the professor of an instrument writes for it. It is "well made"; it is well and gratefully written for the 'cello and "sounds," but its musical values rises to no great heights above agreeable commonplaces. It was admirably played by Miss Margulies and Mr. Schulz, with much enthusiasm. There was in Noren's trio, however, some carelessness in intonation in some of the more exacting portions.

MISS HERFORD'S RECITAL.

Six Monologues Delightfully Given at the Booth Theatre.

Beatrice Herford gave an afternoon of her incomparable monologues yesterday at the handsome Booth Theatre, as the first of four recitals she will give from the stage of the same playhouse.

It was a matter of a half dozen delightful portraits. As she talked you heard the confused affability of a woman just returned from Europe, distractedly distributing her attention among her departing steamer friends, the members of the family that had come down to the pier to meet her and the customs men who were pawing over her artfully packed trunks. You heard the fluttering alarm of the bride over her first Christmas tree, the erastically punctuated small-talk at the telephone switchboard, the careful geniality of an English hostess or the clatter of a New England seamstress (with her mouth full of pins). And when she came to the "Surry" in the "Automobile Party for Ladies") you seemed to hear the very rock, rock, rock of the chairs as the tide of Summer resort gossip ebbed and flowed, ebbed and flowed.

All this was highly entertaining for Miss Herford achieves an amazing fidelity of characterization. She is the Arnold Bennett of the monologue world.

The second recital is set down for next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Saperstein's Recital.

Mr. David Saperstein gave his second piano recital within eighteen hours yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, continuing his series of six. He had an audience larger than the one that heard him begin the night before. His programmo was devoted mainly to Brahms and Chopin, including Chopin sonata in B minor, which he played well except for a lapse of memory in the first movement, with an appreciation of the poetical suggestion of the music.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES COLTHURST EDEY, a retired stock broker and formerly head of the firm of Charles C. Edey & Sons, died at the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal., on Monday. He was 67 years old and a member of an old Southern family. His son, Edward Thornton, is a member of the firm of Thornton, Atmore & Co., umbrella manufacturers.

HENRY SCHNAKENBERG, treasurer of the Duplex Silk Company and manager of the firm of Cozzens, Albers & Frankard, silk manufacturers of this city, died on Monday at his residence, 240 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Mr. Schnakenberg was a native of Bremen, Germany, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FAUBEL, daughter of the late Joseph Mayer, a wealthy retired wool dealer of Richmond Hill, and wife of Emil Faubel, is dead at her home, 201 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

Mrs. ANDREW HOEFLICH, widow of a former hotel man of this city, died at her home, 2,762 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was born in Germany seventy-five years ago.

Miss ELIZABETH VERONICA McCULLOUGH, a switchboard telephone operator in the editorial department of The New York World, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday. She was 30 years old and lived at 352 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMILY A. NORKETT, for sixteen years organist of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, and widow of William Norkett, died on Monday at her home, 229 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, of paralysis. She was 76 years of age.

EDWARD THOMAS BYRNE, a civil war veteran, and for forty years in the General Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., died of pneumonia on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Howard L. Woody, 816 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Woody is the wife of the Superintendent of Public Buildings in Brooklyn. Mr. Byrne was in his eighty-third year.

HENRY W. BOWEN, an organ builder and church singer, died at his home in Rosindale, Mass., on Monday, aged 91 years. He was a Free Mason and a Royal Arch Mason.

FREDERICK L. HAHN, chief clerk in the Bronx Register's office since its establishment, on Jan. 1, 1914, died last night at his home, 2,107 Matthews Avenue, Bronx, in his thirty-eighth year.

GORER OF LONDON
announces an Exhibition
of Important Examples of
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
in which is featured the collection formed by the late
HENRY SAMPSON, Esq.
comprised of rare Monochromes and soft paste Blue and White.
Now in the Galleries of the American Representatives
DREICER & Co.
Journal
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH STREET NEW YORK

MME. HOMER RESTS FOR STORK'S ARRIVAL

Contralto, Mother of Four, Unable to Keep Her Contract to Sing at Metropolitan.

FAMED FOR HOMER TWINS

Singer Was to Have Begun Her Fourteenth Season at the Opera House on Feb. 15.

Mme. Louise Homer will not be able to carry out her contract to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, and General Manager Gatti-Casazza has already been notified to this effect. The contralto's contract with the institution calls for her services there, beginning with Feb. 15 and continuing until the end of the season, but she has been obliged to cancel all her singing engagements for the remainder of the year, and will spend the time quietly at her home in Ivy until an event occurs which is expected early in April.

Mme. Homer has been on a tour of recitals and appearances with orchestras this season, which began on Oct. 15 in Brooklyn, and has taken in cities in distant States as in Texas and Oklahoma. She made her last appearance on Dec. 15 in Indianapolis, but canceled her concert dates after that. Her concert managers, the Wolfsohn Bureau, have since that time informed those who wished to engage her that she was out of the field for the rest of this year.

This would have been the singer's fourteenth year at the Metropolitan Opera House if she had been able to appear. She is an American, and was born in Pittsburgh, daughter of William Trimble Beatty, a Presbyterian pastor, and founder of the Western Pennsylvania College for Women. She was married in 1895 to Sidney Homer, the composer. They have four children, including the famous "Homer twins."

In 1909 one of the prima donnas of the Metropolitan Opera House made the statement that it was impossible for an artist to be a good singer and a good mother at the same time. Mme. Homer was one of those who contradicted her most forcibly. "There is my answer," she said, pointing to a photograph of herself with her twins and pictures of her two other children. "They don't look starved or neglected, do they?"

PAINT TRADE TO HOSPITALS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Acknowledges $1,480.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association acknowledges the following contributions from the paint and varnish trade for 1914-15:

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Durex Chemical Co.	5

Villa-Lippincott Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Helen Lippincott, daughter of the late Franklin B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Alfonso P. Villa of this city, whose engagement was announced last week, will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mrs. James McMahon of Philadelphia is here to attend the wedding, which is to be a quiet one.

Miss Lippincott, who has been living at the Holland House since Dec. 1, with her grandmother, Mme. Antonio de Reiz, is the daughter of Mrs. Henry Mapleson, wife of Col. Mapleson of the British Army. She is well known in society in New York, Philadelphia, and Bar Harbor. Mr. Villa formerly resided in Turin, Italy, and is a member of many clubs in this city, also a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

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GEO. B. FROTHINGHAM DEAD.

End Came After Singing Friar Tuck in "Robin Hood" 5,601 Times.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 19.—George B. Frothingham, the light opera singer, who was playing here in a revival of "Robin Hood," died suddenly this afternoon after an attack of heart disease at the Sherwood House, where he was staying with his wife, Mr. Frothingham, who was 58 years old, last night sang the role of Friar Tuck, which he originated in the famous Bostonians' production of De Koven's light opera. His performance last night was his 5,601st appearance in the role of the jolly friar. The singer's home was in Boston, and his body will be taken there for burial.

George B. Frothingham was one of the original members of the Bostonians when that organization was formed in 1887 by Tom Karl, William H. MacDonald, and Henry Clay Barnabee. Jessie Bartlett Davis and Eugene Cowles were among the other well-known members of the company, which produced many entertaining light operas. The chief success of the Bostonians was attained when "Robin Hood" was sung, and in that piece Mr. Frothingham made his greatest hit as the bibulous old Friar Tuck.

When the Bostonians began to break up Frothingham stuck to the company and when the organization finally went to the wall only he and Barnabee were left of the original members.

26th Anniversary of French Y.M.C.A.

The French Y. M. C. A. of 100 West Forty-fourth Street will celebrate tonight its twenty-sixth anniversary. Among the speakers will be the Consuls of France, Switzerland, and Belgium. Since the beginning of hostilities the residents of the French section have been almost at a standstill. Of the five hundred members on last year's roll sixty-six went to the war field.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ELLSWORTH—BUSH.—Rose H. Bush to Arthur T. Ellsworth.

SUTTON—SLOCKBOWER.—Marion Slockbower to the Rev. W. H. Sutton.

Married.

COX—McMULLEN.—Jan. 15, Mary McMullen to Frank Cox.

DAVIES—KENNY.—Jan. 15, Cecelia Kenny to Jordan Davies.

Died.

ALLEN.—Mary Carey Allen, widow of Edward Allen, at her late residence, 102 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, in her 84th year. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

BAVERDORF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, Charles Frederick Bauerdorf, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 825 West End Ave., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BEARD.—Elizabeth Buddington, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Ives Buddington, of Brooklyn, and widow of the late Rev. A. Shinn Beard. Entered into rest at her late home, Lakewood, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 19. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington papers please copy.

BREITFELD.—On Jan. 18, 1915, Colonia Bourne, beloved daughter of Augusta A. (nee Fricke), and the late Capt. Peter N. Breitfeld, aged 13 years 5 months 24 days. Funeral services at the home of her parents, 1,223 Park Av., Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

BRUMLEY.—On Jan. 18, at his residence, 107 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Willis H. Brumley, 71st year of his age. Funeral private.

BURDEN.—Sarah E., wife of the late Dr. Charles Burden, on Jan. 19, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her son-in-law, Edward Cowles, 600 1st Av., Astoria, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. English papers please copy.

BURKE.—John, at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 17, 1915, in the 77th year of his age. Solemn High Mass at the Church of Our Lady Grace, Hoboken, N. J., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J.

CALVIN.—On Jan. 19, 1915, at his late residence, 136 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., John Calvin, aged 70. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIXIE.—Richard Cowell Dixie at Boston, January 19, in the 71st year of his age.

DRYSDALE.—At Cranford, N. J., on Jan. 18, 1915, William B. Drysdale, in the 29th year of his age, beloved husband of Mary E. Burke. Funeral services from his late residence, 8 Central Av., Cranford, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock. Baltimore papers please copy.

EATON.—On Jan. 18, at her home, 335 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Lucy Sykes Eaton, wife of Walter R. Eaton. Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock.

EDEY.—On Jan. 18, 1915, at his late residence, San Remo Hotel, Charles Colthurst Edey, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, 128 West 69th St., at 10 o'clock Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FERGUSON.—At Isabella Heimath Home, Jan. 14, Thomas Jones Ferguson, aged 76 years.

FORSTER.—On Monday, Jan. 18, 1915, at Milton, Mass., Frederick Prentiss Forster, in the 64th year of his age. Services at his late residence, 138 Highland St., Milton, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

GARTHWAITE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, Edward A., beloved husband of Alexina E. Garthwaite. Funeral services at his late residence, 12 Linden Av., Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

GERDAU.—On Jan. 18, 1915, John J. Gerdau, Jr., dearly beloved son of John J. and Anna Gerdau, (nee Jansen,) aged 23 months 17 days. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, from residence, 242 East 50th St., at 1:30 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

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BASEBALL ANTI-TRUST CASE TO BE ARGUED TODAY---BILLIARDS---FOOTBALL

BASEBALL DEFENSE RAISES NEW POINT

"Deals in Labor and Does Not Violate Law," According to Clayton Act.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—One of the points in the defense of organized baseball, in the anti-trust suit brought by the Federal League, which will be heard to-morrow, will be based on Section 6 of the Clayton act, recently passed by Congress, according to a report current here tonight. The section which the attorneys for the defense are expected to cite reads:

"That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

The Federal League's bill of complaint asks that organized baseball be declared a trust in "restraint of trade and commerce." It was said tonight the attorneys for the defendants would contend that the organized baseball deals in labor in a manner as not to violate the law.

It was said to-night that no more affidavits would be filed before the opening of the case. The additional testimony to be presented probably will be verbal. President Tener of the National League is among those likely to take the witness stand. It was generally predicted that Judge Landis, before whom the case will be heard and who is widely known as a baseball enthusiast, will use his knowledge of the game in questioning witnesses.

According to affidavits filed so far, the following salaries are alleged to have been offered ball players by the Federal League and either accepted or refused by the players:

Bresnahan, (refused,) $12,000; Ferrit, (accepted,) $8,000; Hamilton, (accepted, then reconsidered,) $7,000; Falkenberg, (accepted,) $7,000; Leverenz, ((refused,) $6,000; Blanding, (accepted, then reconsidered,) $5,800; Cooper, (refused,) $5,500; Agnew, (refused,) $5,000; Shotten, (refused,) $5,000; Walker, (refused,) $4,500; McQuillen, (refused,) $4,500; Baumgardner, (refused,) $4,000; Kahler, (accepted, then reconsidered,) $3,850; Vitz, (refused,) $3,000.

Affidavits also purport to show that Lee Magee, now manager of the Brooklyn Federals, was paid $6,000 as owner of the St. Louis Nationals and that Ed Konetchy, now with the Pittsburgh Feds, drew $6,200 with the Pittsburgh Nationals.

The argument for organized baseball will be presented by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, counsel for the National League. He is expected to take most of the day in presenting their side of the case. He will be aided by Samuel L. Clement, also of Philadelphia. The contention will be made that baseball is not interstate commerce, and that the organization is not subject to the Federal laws. A decision in the case of Hammerstein vs. the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company holding that theatrical exhibitions are not commerce will be presented, according to Mr. Clement.

The charge that Weeghman, Ward and Gilmore are not altruistic in bringing their suit, will also be made, and testimony presented to show that Ward and Weeghman sought to gain admission to organized baseball by buying the New York Americans and the Chicago Nationals, respectively, and only failing in this did they have the Federal Commission declared a trust.

The formal answer to the Federal League bill of complaint will also be filed in court. Each of the numerous paragraphs of the complaint will be answered separately, according to one of the baseball attorneys.

Every defendant club President and the Presidents of two defendant leagues will be in court.

CALUMETS HIT AND RUN.

Clubmen Vanquish 12th Infantry Officers in Interclub Baseball.

"Billy" Tilt, the former Columbia athlete, played his last game of the season yesterday in the Interclub Baseball League, for today he sails for France, where he will drive an automobile ambulance for the American Hospital Society. Tilt did not play like a man who was going to be right in the midst of the war soon, but helped the Calumet team, Calumets, defeat the Twelfth Infantry officers by a score of 13 to 6.

Tilt slammed out a couple of hits and scored two runs. At his last time at bat he tried to hit the ball so hard that he strained his wrist and had to quit the game. This slight ailment, he said, would not interfere with his driving as ambulance when he gets in France.

On account of the wet grounds on Fifth Avenue, the game yesterday was played in the Twelfth Regiment Armory. A crowd of lads, who knew all the players on both of the club teams by their first names, made the game lively by rooting vociferously and continually getting within range of the swift foul tips. The boys were with the Calumets and cheered them on to victory.

The prize fielding gem of the game was made by B. E. Tilt, the Calumet third baseman, who executed a slick double play, unassisted, when he jumped high and speared Ashmore's tearing liner and doubled Hildreth off third. The lineup and score:

CALUMETS.		12TH INFANTRY.	
A. Tilt, ss.		Brown, 3b.	
Schultz, 2b.		Hildreth, ss.	
W. A. Tilt, 1b.		Foster, 1b.	
Mellick, 1b.		Ashmore, p.	
Bigelow, c.		Holt, c.	
B. E. Tilt, 3b.		Janes, 2b.	
Coolidge, p.			

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	R.	H.	E.
Calumets	3	0	1
Twelfth Infantry	0	2	1

Umpire—Arthur Barowell. Time of game—One hour and five minutes.

Coombs Signed at Pitchers' Coach.

Edward J. McKeever, Vice President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, verified yesterday the report from Palestine, Tex., that Jack Coombs had signed a contract with the Brooklyn club. It is doubtful if Coombs will ever be able to pitch effectively again, but Manager Robinson signed him to coach the Dodgers' young pitchers. Coombs did valuable work in this line for the Athletics last season. Grenadier Comes Mack's promising lefthander, stated last season that all he knew about pitching he learned from Coombs.

KING COLE WANTS TO KNOW.

Pitcher Not Sure That There Is a Demand for His Services Here.

King Cole, the unsigned Yankee pitcher, has been heard from. Manager Wild Bill Donovan got a letter from King yesterday, in which he inquired if he was still with the Yankees, and if so, Cole wants to know when and where he should report for Spring practice. Cole is spending the Winter at Brawley, Cal., and has the distinction of being the only pitcher in captivity who has not been approached by the Federal League. Cole was with the Yankees last season, but that was about all. His turn to pitch was usually interrupted with a sore finger or a swollen toe.

Cole wished the new manager all kinds of good luck, but Wild Bill says what he wants is all kinds of good pitching. Donovan was unable to answer Cole's inquiry about the training camp because that matter has not been decided yet. The camp will very likely be at Columbus or Savannah, Ga. At the end of the week Donovan and Scout Joe Kelley will go South to look over both places. Donovan went to his home in Philadelphia yesterday and Kelley to Baltimore. Both will return on Friday to meet Capt. Huston on his return from the baseball suit hearing in Chicago.

Before leaving here yesterday Manager Donovan told of a bet he had made with a prominent baseball man that before next season he'd would pitch a full nine-inning game and win it. According to the terms of the bet, Donovan must pitch the nine innings in a championship game. Wild Bill pitched a game with Providence last season, and earned that he lacked considerable of his old skill. Several runs were made off him in the first inning. Wild Bill thinks he may have a chance to win his bet if he can catch the Cleveland Club on one of its off days.

COLUMBIA PROTESTS GAME.

Princeton Allowed to Make Field Goal After Foul Had Been Called.

Columbia has officially protested the Princeton basket ball game played last Wednesday at the Columbia gymnasium. The protest is based on the action of Referee A. S. Melick of the Trenton Y. M. C. A. in allowing a field goal made by Princeton after a Princeton player had committed a foul to count in the score. As the Tigers won the decision over Columbia by only two points, 29-27, considerable importance attaches to the ruling. Followers of the Blue and White are wrought over the matter, as the loss of the game may cost the local college its league championship.

Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the league for tomorrow to decide the protest. The Executive Committee is composed of one member from each college. Columbia and Princeton will be barred from voting as interested parties.

It is the first time in the history of the league that there has been a protest of any kind, as it is not considered good college spirit to protest. However, this is an exceptional case, as the sustaining of the referee's decision would mean that a new rule had been formed, to the effect that one foul offsets another, and that when two fouls are committed almost simultaneously, the party making the second, as in this case with Columbia, should profit at the expense of the first offender.

TIGERS DEFEAT PENN.

Princeton Scores Basket Ball Victory in Extra-Period of Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Princeton won from Pennsylvania tonight at basket ball by a score of 24 to 22 in a brilliantly played extra-period game. The contest was a seesaw affair throughout the second half, the Quakers tying the Tigers by a sensational spurt in the closing minutes of play. McTigue, the Princeton centre, shot the winning goal from a difficult angle a minute before the extra period ended. Gill and Trenkmann guarded cleverly for Princeton, and Paulson was the best man on the offensive. Seelbach was the Pennsylvanian star. The line up:

Princeton.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Paulson, Rahill	Right forward	Williamson
Hass	Left forward	McNichol
McTigue	Centre	Seelbach
E. Trenkmann	Right guard	Evans
Gill	Left guard	Wallace

Field Goals—Hass, (3.) McTigue, (2.) Williamson, (2.) Seelbach, (3.) Wallace, (2.) Gill, Foulis—McNichol, 13 out of 16; Paulson, 10 out of 13. Referee—Mr. Melish of Swarthmore. Umpire—Toby Thorpe of Columbia. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes each. Extra Period—Ten minutes.

Delta Upsilon Basket Ball Title.

Delta Upsilon Fraternity won the annual intramural basket ball championship at New York University yesterday afternoon, after teams from the Faculty, Phi Gramma Delta, Psi Upsilon, Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma and Delta Sigma Phi were eliminated, by defeating the Gould Hall five by the score of 38 to 18. By winning this contest Delta Upsilon won the silver cup donated by Dr. John P. Dunn, President of the New York University Athletic Association. Strengthened by four Varsity players the victors outplayed the dormitory team at every stage of the game. Van Campen, the Delta Upsilon centre, was the star, he caging seven field goals and three from foul, while Block played best for Gould Hall, managing to amass four from the field and two from foul. The line up:

Delta Upsilon.	Position.	Gould Hall.
Storey	Right forward	Nammack
White	Left forward	Block
Van Campen	Centre	Sheridan
Carroll	Right guard	Kaemmerlin
Kranichfeld	Left guard	Rizzack

Goals from field—Van Campen (7), Storey (6), White (2), Carlin, Clock (4). Goals from foul—Van Campen (3), White, Block (2), Sheridan (2). Substitutions—Carlin for White, Von Glahn for Kranichfeld, Prerichs for Carroll, L. Campagnoli for Storey, Moody for Rizzack. Referee—W. Lush, New York University. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Lafayette Defeats Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 19.In a game characterised by the same desperation which always makes Lafayette-Lehigh contests the most strenuous of college conflicts, Lafayette downed the Bethlehemites tonight in Cuyler Hall by the score of 23 to 15.

BILLIARD RECORD FOR F. S. APPLEBY

Gathers Cluster of 67, Which Is Best Run Ever Made in Class B Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

H. A. Coleman	2	0	0.30-44	57
C. P. E. Clarke	2	1	2.29-34	38
C. E. White	2	1	2.27-45	45
F. T. Appleby	2	1	0.12-48	50
F. Loewenthal	2	2	2.29-40	44
F. S. Appleby	1	3	0.27-33	67
D. Weiner	1	4	0.35-54	46

Francis S. Appleby established a new high run record for Class B billiards yesterday afternoon in the national championship tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club, when he gathered a cluster of 67 in the twenty-fifth inning of his match with George P. B. Clarke. The best previous run that has been made in the five years that the tournament has been held was by Hal Coleman, who two years ago made 60. Appleby had played rather indifferent billiards up to the time he made his record; then suddenly he gained absolute control over the ivories, and with wonderful skill clicked off point after point.

Had it not been for two announcements by the referee while he was making the run, once when he passed the 50 point, the previous high run for the present tournament, and a second time when he eclipsed the Coleman record, he might have rolled up a higher total. The announcement of the records while he was still shooting undoubtedly flustered him, as it is not a customary method of procedure. The referee usually tells such features after the player has been retired by a miss.

In spite of the exceptional run, Appleby had the game by a wide margin, Clarke being the victor by a total of 300 to 225 and running out the game in thirty-four innings, thus establishing a new high average for the present tournament of 8 28-34. Clarke is not by any means so spectacular a player as Appleby, his nurse not being so close, but yesterday his execution was remarkable. He never held the balls to a short table game for any length of time, but he was able to make the counts, no matter how open the position, and bring the balls back to a good position. At the time he was averaging 10. The scores:

| | | | |

FRANK PROTECTED BY SUPREME COURT

Order Issued Staying Execution and Making Georgia Sheriff Responsible for Prisoner.

PROMPTED BY SHIPP CASE

Court's Action Expected to Sober Any Mob Spirit—Both Sides Seek Hearing on Feb. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Action taken by the Supreme Court of the United States today places Leo M. Frank, who was sentenced to death in Atlanta for murder, under the protection of that tribunal. An order issued by the court forbids the execution of the death sentence and makes the Sheriff of Fulton County, Georgia, responsible for Frank's safety. Fear that an attempt might be made to do injury to Frank was in part the basis for the court's order.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court were extremely brief, lasting hardly a minute. Fulton Brylawski, an attorney of this city, appeared in behalf of Frank's counsel and asked for an order for a stay of execution of Frank's sentence. The stay was granted immediately by Chief Justice White for the court.

Nothing appeared in the court proceedings to indicate that the action taken was based on any fear of mob violence toward Frank. Prior to the convening of the court, however, Mr. Brylawski had gone to Associate Justice Lamar, whose judicial circuit embraces the State of Georgia, and asked him to issue an order for a stay of execution.

Justice Lamar took the position that since he had granted the petition of Frank's attorneys to appear before the court to argue in favor of granting a writ of habeas corpus in Frank's behalf, the matter had passed from him to the court itself. Mr. Brylawski then laid the matter before Chief Justice White in chambers and the members of the court determined before proceeding to the court room that the application of Mr. Brylawski should be granted.

It is understood that Mr. Brylawski produced a letter from Frank's custodian, the Sheriff of Fulton County, Ga., indicating that he desired to have the support of the Supreme Court in protecting Frank from any possible menace pending the Supreme Court's decision on habeas corpus proceeding. It was supposed at the time Justice Lamar allowed the appeal in behalf of Frank that the service of notice on the Sheriff of Fulton County that this action had been taken was in itself a stay of the order of Frank's execution, and that a specific order by the court was not necessary. Today's order was issued, however, on the understanding that the Sheriff desired a specific order, not only for his own protection from any effort to do harm to Frank on the part of a mob, but from carrying out the decree of the Georgia court for Frank's execution.

The order issued by the court on Mr. Brylawski's motion is comprehensive. It supersedes the order of the Georgia court for Frank's execution. The order of the Supreme Court directs that no further steps be taken under the judgment by virtue of which Frank was placed in the custody of E. C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff of Fulton County, Ga.; that Sheriff Mangum continue to keep Frank in custody, and particularly that the Sheriff shall not proceed to carry out the sentence of death, which the court suspends, until further directions from the Supreme Court.

The protection granted to Frank today recalls the case of Sheriff Shipp of Chattanooga, Tenn. A prisoner in Sheriff Shipp's custody had taken his case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and while the case was pending there the prisoner was lynched by a mob. Sheriff Shipp and persons alleged to have been members of the lynching party were arrested by order of the Supreme Court on the charge of being in contempt of that body, in the case of the Sheriff in having failed to give adequate protection, and with reference to the others in having been responsible for the prisoner's death. James D. Maher, the present Clerk of the Supreme Court, was sent to Chattanooga to take testimony in the matter. As a result of the investigation Sheriff Shipp and others accused were brought before the bar of the Supreme Court and sentenced to prison for contempt.

Sheriff Mangum of Fulton County, Ga., is now in a position to decline to carry out the order of the Georgia courts for Frank's execution. Furthermore, any attempt to do harm to Frank will place those responsible for it in contempt of the highest tribunal in the land, which has the power to inflict punishment for violation of its orders.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—Attorney General Grice said today that he and Solicitor General Dorsey had tentatively agreed to join with attorneys for Leo M. Frank in a request to the Supreme Court to advance to Feb. 22 the hearing on Frank's appeal in his habeas corpus case.

WOMAN QUESTIONS CONLEY.

Negro Truculent When Accused by Mrs. Schubel of Factory Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—"Jim" Conley, the negro who was the chief witness against Leo M. Frank when the latter was tried for the murder of Mary Phagan, was questioned this afternoon in regard to the crime by Mrs. Lillian Schubel, who had insisted that if she could talk with Conley she could gain information that would benefit Frank.

Mrs. Schubel, who is a woman of means, came here from Grand Rapids, Mich., and for more than two weeks has been working on the Frank case. She induced the County Commissioners, who have charge of Conley, to have the negro brought to the Court House this afternoon so that she might interview him. The Commissioners stipulated that Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, should be present at the interview.

When Conley was brought before Mrs. Schubel, she went at him somewhat savagely and accused him of murdering Mary Phagan and then charging Frank with the crime. According to Dr. White and Dr. Wilmer, the negro was not disturbed; he was rather truculent in his manner and accused Mrs. Schubel of being in a conspiracy to "frame" him.

According to Dr. White the negro showed great skill in fencing with Mrs. Schubel. Dr. White says that Conley is nobody's fool.

Mrs. Schubel was plainly disappointed at the result of the interview. She asserts that the negro had been posted by the State officials as to what was before him and that, therefore, she was unable to take him by surprise.

Mrs. Schubel says she has been hampered by Solicitor General Dorsey. She says the Solicitor was not willing for her to see Conley and alleges that the Solicitor said she might find herself in the case of Tedder and others indicted for their alleged connection with the Frank case.

Solicitor Dorsey denies that he threatened Mrs. Schubel. He refuses to take her seriously. Solicitor Dorsey, however, asserts that he does not intend that any advantage shall be taken of Conley. Mrs. Schubel declares that she intends to continue to work on the case.

F. A. Lane Killed by Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—In trying to cross the West Shore tracks to reach the station ahead of an approaching train bound for New York, F. A. Lane, 60 years, one of the managers of the Studebaker Carriage Company, in New York, was struck by the locomotive. He was picked up with a fractured skull and broken arm, and died twenty minutes later. He leaves a wife and three sons.

ZOO SOCIETY PROSPEROUS.

Annual Report Shows Gains in Membership and Funds.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Downtown Club in Pine Street. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the society, presided, and these officers were elected: President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; First Vice President, Samuel Thorne; Second Vice President, Madison Grant; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne; Secretary, Madison Grant; Executive Committee, Watson B. Dickerman, Lispenard Stewart, Frank K. Sturgis, William Pierson Hamilton, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, Percy R. Pyne, Madison Grant; Auditing Committee, William White Niles, Chairman; H. C. de Rham, Lispenard Stewart.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that the society had 2,130 members, a gain of 104 in 1914. A bequest of $50,000 by the late John L. Cadwalader, one of the founders of the society, was reported. The income from this fund is to be used in the purchase of animals and the gift is to be known as the Cadwalader Animal Fund.

There are 586 specimens of mammals in Bronx Park, 3,758 birds, and 1,014 reptiles. The attendance for 1914 was 2,020,436 persons. In the aquarium are 8,169 specimens, and 2,029,707 persons went to see them last year.

The society in 1914 received $200,000 from the city for the park and $47,000 for the aquarium.

Mortimer L. Schiff contributed $1,000 to the endowment fund, and the same amount was contributed by the Ladies' Auxiliary. During the year $25,000 was expended for animals for the Zoo, the most notable addition being the gorilla Dinah, the only animal of its kind in captivity.

Andrew Carnegie gave to the society $100,000 for a pension fund. The society contributes $8,000 a year for this purpose, which is a little more than half of the income derived from the Carnegie Fund. To this fund the employes also contribute 2 per cent. of their salaries. This plan went into effect in August and it is reported to be working satisfactorily.

RESERVE ADVISERS MEET.

Council Also in Joint Session with Federal Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve banks, after a two-hour meeting in the Treasury today, sent word to the Federal Reserve Board, which was holding a conference in Secretary McAdoo's office, that it was ready to begin its work of advising with the board on questions affecting the reserve banks. Accordingly, at 5 o'clock the twelve members of the council went into joint session with the board. J. B. Forgan, Chairman of the council, said that all of the members had been pledged to secrecy regarding the recommendations to be made to the board.

The council members were to have concluded their business here tonight, and the Governors of the twelve banks were to meet here on Thursday, but it was decided to hold the council over for a day and to ask the Governors to meet with them on Wednesday. Accordingly all of the higher officials of the reserve banks will be here tomorrow to discuss with the Federal Reserve Board the matter of check clearance and purchase of foreign acceptances.

Mr. Forgan said that nothing had come of the charge made in Chicago and supposed to have been presented to the board by Representative Glass of undue activity in the management of the Chicago bank by Mr. Forgan and George L. Reynolds.

"That was a tempest in a teapot," said Mr. Forgan, "and it has quieted itself."

PANAMA R.R. EARNINGS GROW

Report to June 30 Shows $2,303,937 Added to Surplus.

The report of the Panama Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1914, issued yesterday, shows gross operating revenue from rail and steamship lines of $6,823,606.92, an increase over 1913 of a little more than $75,000. The gross operating revenue over operating expenses was $2,140,216.18, an increase over the year before of nearly $200,000. A surplus for the year of $2,308,937.74 was added to the company's treasury, making the total surplus for June 30, $17,534,456.83.

The operating revenue of the rail line shows a decrease from 1913 of $31,758, while the steamship line shows an increase of $221,490.

President George W. Goethals says:

"It is to be expected that revenue returns will be materially reduced by diversion of the traffic to the canal, whose revenue will be correspondingly increased, so that no material loss will result to the United States Government, as owner of both properties."

"While the road must limit its carrying hereafter largely to Isthmian traffic, Col. Goethals believes that new sources of revenue will be opened by virtue of the road's terminals on both oceans.

The report also contains an account of the road's operations for the four months to Oct. 31, 1914. The canal was opened on Aug. 15, but the effect on business is not outlined. The net income from the rail line and from the steamship line in the four months was $321,180.21, of which the rail line earned $227,606.39.

West Side Old Settlers to Dine.

The fifth annual dinner of Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side will be held tomorrow night at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. The organization is composed of 100 members who have resided on the west side between Fifty-ninth and 120th Streets for at least twenty years. Among the speakers will be George Haven Putnam, the Rev. Dr. James H. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb, of the West Side Collegiate Church, and Francis S. Bangs.

Six Point League at Luncheon.

The Six Point League, composed of nearly all the New York advertising representatives of out-of-town newspapers, held its first luncheon of the year yesterday at the Hotel Martinique. William A. Thompson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, spoke on the value of concerted effort for the development of newspaper advertising, and cited instances where this effort was productive of actual results.

Mead New Police Captain.

Charles G. Mead, Acting Captain in command of the Tremont Police Station, the Bronx, was appointed Captain by Police Commissioner Woods yesterday to succeed Capt. William F. Peabody, dismissed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Wed., except snow in extreme w. portions. Thurs., fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

So. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

West. Texas and Utah—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., without decided temperature change.

Tenn.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ky.—Partly cloudy Wed., preceded by snow in the morning in e. Thurs. fair.

Ohio—Snow Wed. Thurs. partly cloudy; snow flurries near Lake Erie; moderate variable winds, becoming n. w.

Ind.—Fair Wed., preceded by snow in the morning. Thurs. fair.

Ill.—Local snow Wed., preceded by snow in n. e.; somewhat colder in n. Thurs. fair; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy, probably snow flurries on the west shore; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Local snows Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Wis.—Snow Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy; moderate to fresh n. w. and n. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Wed., probably local snows. Thurs. fair, slightly warmer.

Ia.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Thurs.

Oklahoma, Mo., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

N. D.—Local snows Wed., except fair in n. w. portion. Thursday, fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed., slightly warmer in s. Thursday fair.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR M. RUMELY CO.

Judge Anderson Appoints F. P. Mount, Indiana Lawyer, to Run Farm Machinery Concern.

PLAN A REORGANIZATION

Creditors All Wanted President Funk and S. B. Fleming Appointed Joint Receivers.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—Application for a receiver for the M. Rumely Company, a thirty-million-dollar agricultural machinery manufacturing concern, was made today in the United States District Court here by company interests. The petition was granted, Judge A. B. Anderson appointing as receiver Finley P. Mount, an attorney of Indianapolis. Mr. Mount's bond was fixed at $50,000, and he was instructed by the court to continue the operation of the plant. The appointment of the receiver was made on a showing that the company was unable to meet obligations matured and maturing.

Mr. Mount was named sole receiver by Judge Anderson over the recommendation of all the creditors, who asked that Clarence S. Funk of Chicago, President of the company, and Stephen B. Fleming of Fort Wayne, Ind., be named joint receivers.

"The representatives of all the creditors, including the banks, noteholders, and stockholders," reads a statement issued by counsel for the Bankers Trust Company of New York, trustee for the noteholders and for the Noteholders' Committee, "were unanimous in requesting the appointment of Mr. Funk and Mr. Fleming; but the court, following its custom in such matters, declined to appoint Mr. Funk, as he is a non-resident of the State, and appointed as sole receiver Mr. Mount. Mr. Mount bears an excellent reputation and has had experience in receivership work."

In a statement issued late today Mr. Funk said:

Can Be Reorganized.

"If the security holders will co-operate in bringing about a reorganization on sound lines, and do so promptly, so that the damage to the good will of the business from a receivership may be minimized, I have no doubt that by patient and persistent effort the business can be so re-established as to provide 100 cents on the dollar for all the debt, and something besides.

"If such action is not forthcoming and the business is not promptly reorganized, the only alternative will be liquidation, which will require several years, and result in very serious loss to creditors, and in completely wiping out the stock."

Abnormal financial conditions, resulting from the European war, together with the refusal of the holders of $10,000,000 of the company's short-term notes to grant an extension of the same, are held responsible for the receivership in the statement issued by Mr. Funk.

"When my associates and I took the management of the company a year and a half ago," says Mr. Funk, "we reached the conclusion—which we still hold—that, notwithstanding the accumulation of an enormous and badly balanced inventory, and the general disorganization, resulting from the great and sudden expansion of the business in 1912, the business itself was fundamentally sound, and that under normal conditions and provided the holders of the $10,000,000 of debentures would extend them for a few years, and the banks would afford the necessary seasonal credit, the company could be carried through its difficulties and its finances adjusted without a receivership.

Blocked by Noteholders.

"The banks have done their full share in supporting the company, so long as there was any justification for their so doing, and the Noteholders' Committee, headed by Mr. John W. Platten, performed an extraordinary service in uniting 87 per cent. of the holders of our debenture notes in support of the company, but we are deprived of the fruits of their efforts by the refusal of the remaining noteholders to come in.

"When, in the spring of 1914, the management received assurances of the necessary support from the banks, it undertook to carry the business along another year, with the distinct announcement, however, that it could not be carried through 1915 unless the holders of the balance of the two-year notes consented to the extension. Notwithstanding repeated appeals on the part of the Noteholders' Committee and the management, most of the holders of the unextended notes have refused to come into the extension. This means that under the terms of the extension agreement, the entire issue of $10,000,000 may be declared due on March 1 next.

"The banks which supplied the company with its seasonal requirements last year by the purchase of farmers' notes from the company will not lose, as about half of the amount of their investment has already been realized through collections on the notes, and the balance of the notes is ample for the other half. The noteholders who extended the notes last Spring will not be prejudiced by such extension, since, under the terms of the extension agreement, their notes may be declared due upon default on the unextended notes.

"In the last year and a half the management has paid off upward of $7,000,000 of debts, and, in addition, the company has compromised and disposed of jobbing contracts made with outside manufacturers amounting to nearly $3,000,000."

Protective Committees.

Following the receipt here of news of the appointment of a receiver for the M. Rumely Company holders of the $10,000,000 notes and of the common and preferred stocks took steps to form protective committees. Arrangements were not completed, but it was learned that John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, would head the Noteholders' Committee.

Bankers interested in the company said that an important factor in the receivership was the sharp recession of earnings last year in the Canadian sales field. Whereas gross business in Western Canada in the preceding year had aggregated more than $6,000,000, the receipts in 1914 from that source were no more than $1,000,000. The South American business also was poor because of indifferent crops, while the outbreak of war in Europe brought many cancellations in place of new orders from the Russian agencies.

In quarters close to the management it was said that a receivership had been found necessary several weeks ago, and that steps would be taken immediately to rehabilitate the company.

Guggenheim Succeeds B. Sewell.

S. R. Guggenheim, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was elected President of the Braden Copper Mines Company and the Braden Copper Company yesterday to succeed the late Barton Sewell. John K. MacGowan was elected a Director of the two companies to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sewell. Mr. MacGowan is a Director and General Purchasing Agent of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Reduce Cable Rates to Cuba.

Cable rates from New York to Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands will be reduced commencing today, it was announced last night by the Commercial Cable Company. Messages for delivery within twenty-four hours may be sent to Havana for 8 cents a word and to places in Cuba beyond Havana for 12 cents a word. The rates for ordinary cablegrams to Honolulu will be reduced from 47 to 37 cents a word and for press cablegrams from 21 to 16 cents a word.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PAYS 7%

Increase on Preferred of 2 Per Cent. —1914 Company's Best Year.

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterday declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent. each during 1915. Last year preferred shareholders received 5 per cent.

President Schwab said that, while the earnings statement for 1914 had not been fully prepared, it was known that the net income would be considerably ahead of 1913. As the fiscal year of 1913, with net profits of $5,122,702, was the best year of the company's history, the forthcoming statement is expected to reflect a decidedly prosperous period.

The Directors took no action on common stock dividends. It has been the company's policy ever since Mr. Schwab gained control to turn a substantial part of the year's profits into property each year, and it is understood that comprehensive plans for additions and betterments to cost $20,000,000 are under consideration for completion in the ensuing three years.

OPPOSES CENTRAL MERGER.

Attorney Says Consolidation in Illinois is a Violation of Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—Notice of appeal from the opinion of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission approving the consolidation of the New York Central lines, was filed in the Circuit Court here today by E. M. Zoline, an attorney of Chicago.

Mr. Zoline said he represented two stockholders, the Continental Securities Company and the General Investment Company. They claim that the consolidation would be an absorption of two parallel competing lines and a number of steamboat lines, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the Illinois Constitution.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers' Decisions on Duties in a Variety of Cases.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that a protest signed in the name of William H. Stiner & Son by Strauss & Hedges, attorneys, against the Collector's assessment of duty on merchandise imported by P. E. Anderson & Co. was insufficient for the board to consider in the absence of evidence that Stiner & Son were either the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of the merchandise. It appears from the testimony in the case that, through a clerical error, the name of the Stiner firm was substituted for that of Anderson & Co., the actual importers of the goods. A majority decision, signed by Judge McClelland, denying relief was concurred in by Judge Sullivan. Judge Brown dissented.

N. V. Bergan was sustained in a claim for free entry under the act of 1909 for new rubber shoes damaged in manufacture. The board decided that the goods are fit only for manufacture. The Government claimed the importer's protest insufficient because the paragraph number under which exemption was claimed was omitted. The board held the claim legal.

J. T. Steeb & Co., Seattle, were sustained in protests affecting the classification of wood flour which when closed are in the shape of a cigar. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349 of the present law, specifying "fans of all kinds." The board upheld the importers' contention that the goods are "toys" dutiable at 35 per cent.

Austin Baldwin & Co., Inc., objected to the action of the Collector at Boston in exacting a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem on curtains and draperies for use on or about the altar of the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston. The Collector's classification was under Paragraph 858 of the present tariff providing for laces. The articles were claimed to be free of duty as works of art or as church regalia. Judge Hay, in overruling the claims, says that the curtains manifestly are not "regalia," while the evidence fails to prove the articles "works of art." C. Bennington Bausen, Port Townsend, was sustained in his protest that a banner imported for the use of a choral society is regalia within the meaning of the present law.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Incorporated today:

Nineteenth Street & Broadway Corp. realty, construction, $300,000; Robert Conner, T. F. Kennedy, F. O. Robertson, 165 B'way.

Pan-American Hide Co., $100,000; W. H. Griffin, C. C. Taylor, Joseph Tramutole, 35 Oak St.

National Automobile Service Co. of New York, Utica, to extend business interest in Utica; to engage in advertising, $100,000; W. H. McCarty, F. J. and A. J. Seaton.

Stein & Saretsky, furs, $16,000; Victor Saretsky, Rosie and Jacob Stein, 1,783 Bergan St., Bklyn.

John H. Ireland Realty Co., $225,000; C. A. and W. P. Vanindersine, J. H. Ireland, 370 Wash. Av., B'klyn.

Williamson Building Corp. of 1914, to manage and operate buildings, etc.; H. S. Latter, W. J. Maloney, C. Raleford.

South American Exporting & Importing Corporation, N. Y., $1,000,000; furriers and clothiers; J. Weissberger, H. Carl, A. Malan, Philadelphia.

Phoenix Films Corporation, N. Y., $1,000,000; Wm. M. Fyle, G. G. Steigler, L. W. E. McArthay.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following prices were made yesterday for the Fall season by Woodward, Baldwin & Co. of this city: Anderson outing flannels, 5½ cents; Romaine outing flannels, 5½ cents; Saluda outing flannels, 6¼ cents; Fairy cloths, 6 cents, and Louisa twills, 5½ cents. All of these goods are made by the Bragson Mills, Anderson, S. C. The prices given represent declines averaging about 15 per cent. from last year's figures.

The election of officers and Directors of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, in connection with the annual convention of the board. C. H. Ingersoll recently resigned from the Presidency of the board.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE CAFE BOULEVARD COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cafe Boulevard Company, Inc., which formerly conducted a restaurant at 1,450 Broadway. The cafe was for fifteen years at Second Avenue and Tenth Street. The rental of the Broadway store was said to be $30,000 a year. The troubles of the company were, it is said, due to the loss of the lease of the place through the foreclosure of a mortgage on the real estate and an explosion which caused a direct loss of $3,000, besides the loss of license on account of the publicity given it.

THE HOTEL CECIL COMPANY, INC., which conducted a hotel and restaurant at 118th Street and 8C Nicholas Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it. Liabilities are $8,000.

ISAAC DAVIS, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 240 and 281 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $63,321 and assets $7,000.

SCHWARTZ & YEAKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Israel Schwartz and Jacob Yeaker, who composed the firm of Schwartz & Yeaker, manufacturers of furs at 45 University Place. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

PETER MANTOVANI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter Mantovani, given at 678 Morris Avenue, Bronx. The claims amount to $600.

WELLERSON BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wellerson Brothers, manufacturers of women's hats, at 320 Grand Street. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $5,000.

FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, real estate agent, of 1824 Street and Webster Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,615 and assets of $1,247.

HERMAN WEIL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Weil, dealer in wines and liquors at 201 St. Ann's Avenue. Liabilities are $3,000.

STRYVELANE SHOP, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Walter L. Bryant receiver for the Stryvelyne Shop, Inc., toy dealer, at 11 West Forty-fifth Street, with authority to carry on business ten days. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $3,000.

GOLDSTEIN & EZZES.—Judge Hand has appointed Augustin Derby receiver for Goldstein & Ezzes, dealers in silks, satins, and dress goods, at 977 Prospect Avenue.

STERNSHEIM BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Sternsheim Brothers, manufacturers of furs, at 110 West Thirtieth Street, with creditors, at 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $26,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

ALBANY, N. Y.—P. S. Pagano & Co., wholesale grocers, schedules filed: Assets, $27,297; liabilities, $49,252. There are seventy-five general creditors, the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis being the largest, for $10,500.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Auburn Silk Manufacturing Company of Auburn, involuntary petition; assets of $10,500; liabilities not given.

EXCELSIOR OUTFITTERS, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed G. H. Bruce receiver for the Excelsior Outfitters, Inc., clothing dealers at 116 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, bond $15,000, on application of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball. Liabilities are $26,000 and assets $15,600.

FRANK P. SMITH of Dorsey's Lane, Hyde Park, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $700 and no assets.

CHICAGO.—Jack Lait & Tom Bourke, Incorporated, publishers of The Saturday Evening Telegraph. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Western Newspaper Union and others. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Frank Richards, cattle dealer, mineral wells; voluntary petition; liabilities, $426,505.25; assets, $444,822. Assets include 31,622 acres of land, valued at $441,012.

WACO, Texas.—O. J. Copeland Dry Goods Company, Rogers, Bell County; voluntary petition; liabilities, $39,632.44; assets, $76,-561.83.

WACO, Texas.—Modern Dry Goods Company, Rockdale, Milam County; liabilities, $20,808.15; assets, $35,308.24.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

E. WESLEY PRESTON.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to E. Wesley Preston, of this city, petition on Dec. 19, 1912, with liabilities $4,005 and assets nominal. He was formerly a promoter of oil companies financed by Burr Brothers.

Schedules Filed.

ROSE ENGELSHER, dealer in laces at 117 Pitt Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,780 and known assets $980, consisting of claims $950 and cash in bank $10.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, grocer of Newburg, has filed schedules showing liabilities $10,507 and assets $2,753, consisting of equity in real estate $750, accounts $1,602, stock and fixtures, sold for $151, and a legacy $200.

NORTHERN DRY GOODS COMPANY of 546 East 150th Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,000 and assets consisting of cash in bank $44 and stock fixtures and accounts in the hands of an assignee.

HARRIS SOKOLOWSKY, jeweler, of 154 East Houston Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,902, nominal assets $7,227, and actual assets $950.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 19, in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alper, Hirsh B.—E. Childs, $4,947.

Baxter, Edward C. and Albert R. Mead—Century Tire Co., $606.

Brown-Weiss Realties and Frederick Brown—National Nassau Bank of New York, $744.

Bruman, Ellen—Bintbenthal & Bickart, Inc., $215.

Banzhof, Albert H.—John Mulstein Co. et al., costs, $130.

City of New York—S. A. Whisten, $1,047.

Cohen, Jos.—L. Imershein, $192.

Cooke, George J.—R. A. Sasseen, $120.

Same—Same, $437.

Same—Same, $270.

Carter Construction Co.—City of New York, $264.

Charlot, Alphonse C.—D. M. Charlot, $250.

Clegg, Anthony M.—Spencer Heater Co., $468.

Same—Same, $271.

De Veisaco, Sebastian F.—S. S. Underhill, $183.

Devaney, James—New York Edison Co., $137.

D. A. Calhoun & Co.—G. G. Quirk, $1,533.

Enell, Paul—H. Miller, $200.

First National Bank of the City of New York—Carnegie Trust Co., costs, $340.

Flanagan, Joe Wm. C.—Bank of Commerce of Sheridan, Wyo., $5,398.

Glickman, Sarah—H. Glickman, $182.

Grossman, Abraham—P. Dornbush, $100.

Goldstein, Morris—J. Ansel et al., $272.

Greene, John J.—City of New York, $128.

Gerow, Mary A.—Harman & Co., $131.

George, Charles—Arnold B. Heine & Co., $507.

Goldberg, Raphael—W. M. Barrett, costs, $103.

Greenhood, Benjamin—Robert Reis & Co., $16,812.

Greenes, Harry—D. Spitzer et al., $675.

Haskell, Francis H.—Willet & Co., $161.

Hopkins, Louis L.—R. A. Sasseen, $112.

Heberlein, Fred—U. S. Paper Goods Co., $440.

Hedrin, Celfa, Lafferta Construction Co. and Henry Hatkin—A. E. Turner et al., $2,241.

Hults, R. Burchard—E. Blout, $872.

High Lawn Estate and Improvement Co.—City of New York, $8,000.

Johnston, Frederick—F. S. Doremus, $3,151.

Johnson Printing and Publishing Co., Inc.—E. C. T. Brown et al., $136.

Kimball, Frank—H. Schrader, $122.

Korn, Reuben—M. O. Smith, $136.

Lambie, Frank D.—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, $145.

L. Grunblatt & Sons, Inc.—City of New York, $123.

Landau, Max—Bintbenthal & Bickart, Inc., $278.

Miller, Israel—I. Ravich et al., $113.

May Ward Co., Inc.—J. Fitzgibbon, $786.

May Ward Co., Inc., May Bernstein, and Freeman Bernstein—Same, $786.

Moore Automatic Fire Escape Co.—Frank Presbrey Co., $251.

McGlynn, Mary A.—Saks & Co., $711.

Macras, John and Theodore—D. Lippman, $101.

Mule, Anna—Boston Insurance Co., $118.

Mortimer, Lawrence—Western Union Telegraph Co., $156.

McMillan Snare & Triest, Inc.—J. V. Kagan, Jr., $300.

Oppenheimer, Dora, and Bernhard—R. S. Jacobus et al., $4,826.

Pearson, Dana A.—A. E. Goetz, $167.

Pressure Lighting Co.—A. Lewis, $224.

Pollack, Joseph, and Max Siegel—W. J. Rich Development Co., costs, $106.

Quinn, Joseph C.—City of New York, $420.

Pattisen, Nelson M.—Army and Navy Club of the City of New York, $328.

Powers Co.—I. C. Coe, $461.

Reilly, Patrick F.—C. H. Wahnmacher, $105.

Rose, Louis C.—Wickes Bros., $168.

Rickman, Philip—I. Lavison et al., $121.

Rechnitz, Joseph and Samuel—Z. S. Stern et al., $378.

Stetson, Arthur D.—Board of Education of City of New York, costs, $394.

Shapiro, Joseph—E. Rosenthal, costs, $110.

Sarkisian, Stephen—Gukri Arlikian, $254.

Sacker, Solomon—Triangle Waist Co., Inc., $224.

Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—Winwood Realty Co., Inc., $182.

Strong, Wilbur—C. Rosenberg, $1,873.

Salinsky, Henry—L. Simon, $400.

Steiles, Catherine, John J. Steiles, Wilhelmina Steiles, Meta H. Mertens, Martin W. Steiles, and George H. Steiles—Bowery Savings Bank, $6,702.

Sofia, James J.—M. Ragovitz, $200.

Sokolow, Morris—Reecker Manufacturing Co., $578.

Shillito, Walter G.—Galloway Land and Timber Co., Inc., $911.

Schay, Berthold M., executor, and Berthold M. Schay—J. Seidman, $221.

Sherry, Francesca T. D. Hess, $795.

Thanhouser Film Corporation—New York Times Co., $789.

Sweeney, Benjamin T., and Frank N. N. Apel—E. Ernst, $121.

Tritschler, Stephen, and Frederick Morgenthaler—Pittsburgh Water Heater Co., $272.

Tepper, Michael—L. Tepper, costs, $108.

Towns, Mirabeau L.—Appeal et al., $194.

Tropea, Nicholas—F. Kupschick et al., $102.

38 West 59th St. Co.—City of New York, $264.

Wellner, Joseph F.—F. H. Brickelmaier et al., $400.

Weil, Aaron—Carnegie Trust Co., costs, $111.

Wolff, Benjamin—Gray Realty and Development Co., $221.

Weiss, Jacob—People, &c., $119.

W. & H. Iron Works—F. M. Gabler Inc., $139.

Wilder, Charles—O. Kohmstamm, $251.

Wipper, Emma—F. Funk, $2,044.

Western Development Co.—M. Deiches, costs, $109.

Young, John W.—Army and Navy Club of the City of New York, $152.

Young, Eleanor—Same, Northrop, $411.

Parkas Metallic Filament and Lamp Co.—City of New York, $175.

Fifty Securities Co.—Same, $2,119.

Froellich, Albert—Same, $648.

Fitch, Benjamin—Same, $228.

Fried, Elias—Same, $228.

Female Georges—Same, $123.

German-American Bond and Mortgage Co.—Same, $122.

Graphic Bulletin Board Co.—Same, $128.

In Bronx County.

Bongiovianni, John—J. Aloy, $112.

Chlavin, Sam—H. Silver, $107.

Felsher, Jacob—L. Kalmanoff et al., $324.

Finkelstein, Samuel, and Benjamin Matulsky—C. Shusterman, $104.

Knowles, May C.—H. Goldbert, $136.

Litwor, Larry—H. J. Merold et al., $291.

Weber, Caroline—L. Cowan, $8,102.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Bocci, Charles, and Nathan Rechtschaffen—N. Abramowitz, Dec. 30, 1914, $116.

Black, Maurice, and Catherine Francis—Peoples, &c., Jan. 15, 1915, $1,000.

C. F. Adams Co. and John F. O'Mara—M. Sullivan, Nov. 23, 1914, $150.

Charles Eisele & Sons Co.—F. E. Rodd, March 25, 1914, $2,061.

Ford Neumier, Inc.—L. Chiavaro, Dec. 22, 1914, $425.

Hurwitz, David—L. Katz, June 26, 1911, $185.

Inman, Harry A.; Charles A. Inman, and Henry V. Borst—Enoch Morgan Sons Co., Dec. 1, 1914, $146.

Same—Same, Nov. 18, 1913, $142.

Inman, Horace and Harry A.—Same, Dec. 15, 1911, $3,854.

Jacob Ruppert, Inc.—J. Sullivan, May 1, 1914, $3,681.

Levin, Annie—J. L. B. Mayer et al., June 30, 1914, $130.

McHugh, John H.—A. Oliver, Dec. 18, 1914, $387.

Moffett, James H.—445 Fourth Avenue Corporation, Nov. 12, 1914, $153.

Kellerman, Karoline—David Mayer Brewing Co., Dec. 18, 1907, $616.

Same—Same, Nov. 19, 1907, $1,280.

Kellerman, George E.—Same, June 11, 1897, $909.

Scott, Thomas—M. S. Stone, March 13, 1914, $234.

Selmer, Adolph; Maurice H. Gatchel, and Mattie A. Gatchel—Mercantile Finance Co., Dec. 18, 1909, $836.

Schwall, Henry C.—Elliak & Schafer Milling Co., March 26, 1914, $499.

Stanley Manufacturing Co., John Brown, Samuel Stoessack, and Louis Dorfman—J. Spirer, April 27, 1

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Some of the return blanks for use this year have been revised.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dealings Largest and Prices Highest Since Exchange Reopened—Demand for Bonds.

While it has not attracted as much general attention as has been drawn to the stock market by the steady increase in activity and advance in prices which have occurred there, the fact of really greatest significance in the present security market is the remarkable development of the bond market. Bonds, as a rule, are not bought on margin as stocks are to a very large extent, and buying of bonds is real in a sense which cannot be predicated of the stock market as a whole. That is one of the important reasons why the present very large absorption of bonds and short time obligations is particularly significant.

Competition has developed among buyers with the natural result of advances in prices, which in a number of instances have been noteworthy. In volume the dealings compare favorably with past periods of unusual activity. Banking institutions are buying short term issues very freely, but they have not recently gone to any large extent into the long time market, and the growing demand in that field is indicative of genuine investment demand other than that which represents the temporary employment of surplus banking funds. This is a very good foundation on which to build.

So far as Stock Exchange trading was concerned, yesterday's transactions in both stocks and bonds were by far the largest of any day since trading was resumed. The brisk forward movement in prices which accompanied this expansion naturally brought out a good deal of profit taking selling, but the general level of prices at the close was substantially above Monday's figures. Early in the day the largest share of attention was concentrated upon Missouri Pacific, which made another net gain of close to two points. The theory that the Gould interests no longer have an important voice in the stock of the road, and that banking interests would be in charge of the expected readjustment of the road's finances furnished the ground for this further forward movement. Lack of exact information regarding the direction which the plans of readjustment were likely to take left the financial district as a whole a little in the dark as to the real character of the advance in the stock. Later in the day other *issues commanding a more general following developed much strength.*

The trading extended, moreover, to a greater number of issues than had previously figured in any single session since the reopening of the Stock Exchange, and all in all the market seemed freer from the restrictive influences of recent months than at any time since the war clouds overspread the markets of the world. The increase in the dividend on Bethlehem Steel preferred from 5 per cent to 7 per cent was one of the outstanding items of the day's market news. The appointment of receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and for the Rumely Company were without general market effect. The former was regarded as a detail in the shaking off of the holding company, which was imposed a dozen years ago upon the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and the latter had for some time been regarded as inevitable.

The report from Washington that the gold pool was likely to be dissolved at an early date fitted in with recent expectations. It has been plain for some time that there was no likelihood of the services of this pool being needed and the figures which have been published for our December trade with foreign countries emphasize the fact that the exchange movement in our favor is very deep rooted. Two Washington estimates had been made of the probable export balance for December. The first showed $120,000,000 and the second $130,000,000. The actual figures show an excess of exports of $131,800,000, which exceeds any December balance, and is the second largest credit trade balance reported for any month in the country's history. And what was true of December seems to be true in even a greater degree so far this month. Preliminary figures for the first week of January showed a daily excess of exports over imports amounting to $5,000,000, and the exports from the port of New York for the week ended January 16, given out yesterday, established a new high record at $30,168,000. The extraordinary showing which we are making in our foreign trade continues to be one of the most remarkable phenomena which the business situation presents.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

American Stocks Dealt In More Freely Than for Some Time.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Money and discount rates were weak today.

The stock market became active after a quiet opening. There were more markings in Americans and mining shares than for some time past. The war loan, Japanese bonds, and Brazilian and Russian issues were the most active in the foreign section, while home rails were steady.

The American section advanced under the lead of Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Canadian Pacific. The latter reached 170. In the late dealings Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, and United States Steel received attention. The closing was firm.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5	5½	6
Richmond	4½	5	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6	6
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6	6
San Francisco	4	5	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days	2¾@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.	
On time	3	3	3	3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84¼	$4.83½	$4.84
Cables	4.84⅝	4.84¼	4.84⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.84	$4.84⅜
Paris	5.18⅜	5.18¼
Berlin	.37⅛	.37⅜
Switzerland	5.28¾	5.28
Holland	.40⅛	.40¼
Italy	5.40	5.39

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $300,902,163; balance, $21,189,340; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,012,838.

The local banks gained $1,078,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Monday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d unchanged; in New York, 49c., unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	380,298
Same day last year	359,017
Year to date	2,410,408
Same period last year	5,055,371
Average price and change 50 stocks	63.52 + .56
Same day last year	71.02 + .14

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	63.14	Jan. 18	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	71.16	Jan. 20	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28⅝	29	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅝	29⅛	28½	29	+ ⅜
10⅝	10¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
57⅝	58	24,775	Amalgamated Cop	56⅝	58	56⅝	58	+1⅝
52⅝	53	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	52⅝	51	52⅜	+1⅝
35½	35⅝	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	36	36⅛	35	35½	— ½
30½	30⅝	6,530	Am. Can	30⅛	31⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
95½	96	1,525	Am. Can pf	95⅞	96	95½	96	+ ⅛
47½	48½	1,100	Am. Car	47⅛	48	47	48	+ ⅝
46⅞	46⅞	1,250	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47⅜	46½	46½	— ⅜
4⅜	4½	200	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	
23⅝	24	1,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	24	24⅜	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
24	25	900	Am. Ice Securities	23½	25⅜	23½	24½	+ ⅜
9⅝	10¼	100	Am. Linseed	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28	28½	600	Am. Locomotive	28½	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
96	97	200	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅜	96	95⅜	96	
61¾	61¾	2,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅜	62⅜	61½	61⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	210	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	
	90	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	78	78	78	78	
140	152	210	Am. Snuff	140	150	140	150	+8
103	103⅝	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	103	103	103	103	
104½	106	1,200	Am. Sugar Refin	104⅞	105⅝	104⅞	105	
112	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
119⅜	119½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119⅛	119⅝	119	119⅜	— ⅛
229½	230½	900	Am. Tobacco	228	230⅜	228	230⅛	+3⅝
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	
79	79½	100	Am. Woolen pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	2,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅜	95⅛	94⅛	94⅞	+ ⅛
102½	102⅝	600	Atlantic Coast Line	102	103	102	103	+2
	102	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
73	73⅝	6,350	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅝	73½	71⅝	73¼	+1⅝
72⅛	72½	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	72⅛	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	9,400	Bethlehem Steel	52¼	53¼	51⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	101	2,600	Bethlehem Steel pf	98	101	98	100¼	+1⅝
87⅜	87¼	3,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	88⅛	87¼	87¼	— ¾
125	130	250	Brklyn Union Gas	125	125	125	125	+2½
		70	Brown Shoe	39	39	39	39	
17¼	18	2,100	California Petrol	18⅜	18⅜	17	17¼	—1¼
50½	50¾	440	California Pet. pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
136½	136⅞	7,700	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	137⅝	134⅜	136½	+2¾
34⅞	35¼	1,400	Central Leather Co	33⅝	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅞
102¼	103	280	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	
110	112	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	111	111	111	111	
43⅞	44½	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅛	45	43⅞	44	
11	11⅜	500	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	30¼	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+1
90¼	90⅝	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89⅞	90½	89⅛	90½	+1⅛
127	128	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	+1⅛
127½	128	500	Chi. & Northwest	126⅜	127⅝	126⅜	127½	+1⅝
35⅞	36	3,800	Chino Copper	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
97	100	4,500	Cluett, Peabody pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅞
25½	26⅛	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	25½	26¼	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
120½	121	500	Consolidated Gas	120⅞	121	120⅝	120⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	170	Continental Can	48½	49½	48½	49½	+ ⅛
92	93	200	Continental Can pf	92	92½	92	92½	+1½
10¼	10⅜	900	Corn Products Ref	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
68½	69¾	130	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	69¼	
415	430	100	Del., Lack. & West	425	425	425	425	+5
6	6½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11½	12¼	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+1¼
11	13	300	Distillers' Secur	12	12	12	12	+ ½
22⅜	23⅞	9,900	Erie	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23⅞	+ ⅝
36	36⅜	3,150	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
10	17	200	Federal M. & S	8¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
144½	145	800	General Electric	145	145½	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
88	89	100	General Motors	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅛
93	94⅜	300	General Motors pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	30⅛	32½	30⅛	32½	+1⅝
115½	116¼	3,720	Great Northern pf	115⅝	116¼	116	116	+ ⅝
29½	30	2,800	G. N. ctfs. are prop	29½	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
50¼	50½	500	Guggenheim Explor	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
117	118	56	Homestake Mining	117½	118	117½	118	
108	108½	200	Illinois Central	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	+ ½
19⅛	19½	1,900	Inspiration Copper	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
11	11⅛	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	11	11	11	11	
49¼	49⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met. pf	49¼	49⅝	49	49	— ½
12	15	200	Int. Agricul. pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
8⅜	9	100	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	
35	36	200	Int. Paper pf	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
23¼	23¾	900	Kan. City Southern	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23½	
56½	57⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	57	57	+1
6	7	210	Lake Erie & West	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
137½	137⅞	2,400	Lehigh Valley	137	138⅛	137	137⅞	—1⅞
117½	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118½	119	118½	119	—3½
36	39	150	Long Island	38½	38½	38½	38½	—2½
175	180	300	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	177½	178½	177½	178½	—5¼
116	120	450	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf	115	118	115	118	+ ¼
120	121	500	Louis. & Nash	119½	120	119½	120	—2
68	70	457	Mackay Cos. pf	68	69⅜	68	68⅜	—2
97	100	100	May Dept. Stores pf	97	97	97	97	
18¾	18⅝	655	Maxwell Motors	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
56⅜	57	4,965	Max. Motors 1st pf	57½	59	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅝
22⅝	23	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	23½	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
1	1½	4,000	Mercantile Marine	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	5⅜	1,000	Mer. Marine pf	4¼	5⅜	4¼	5⅛	—1⅝
60	60⅜	2,900	Mexican Petroleum	59	60⅜	59	60⅜	—1⅝
18½	18⅝	900	Miami Copper	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
12⅜	12½	150	Minn. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26	27	948	Minn. & St. L. pf	25	26	25	26	—1
115½	116	550	M., St. P. & S. S. M	115	115⅞	115	115⅞	—1⅝
128	135	100	M., St. P. & S. M. pf	128	128	128	128	—1½
10¼	10⅝	3,620	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
29	30	900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	30	30⅜	30	30	—1½
12⅜	12⅞	33,700	Missouri Pacific	11¾	12⅞	11	12⅝	+1⅝
45½	46	500	Montana Power	45⅝	46	45	46	+ ½
125	153	100	Nash. Chat. & St. L	125	125	125	125	
13⅜	13¼	300	Nat. Enameling	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¾	
46½	48	220	Nat. Lead Co	48	48	47	47	
103⅜	106⅜	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	—1½
133⅝	135	2,400	Nevada Con. Cop	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
89¼	89½	3,650	N. Y. Central	89	89½	88⅜	89½	+ ⅛
55	55⅜	2,300	N. Y. N. H. & H	54½	57	54½	55¼	—1
23	23½	1,300	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
102½	103½	3,200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
64	65	200	North American	64	64	64	64	—1
104¼	104⅝	4,500	Northern Pacific	104	105	104	104½	+ ⅝
22	23	700	Pacific Mail	20⅝	22½	20⅝	22½	—2½
31	34½	5	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	31	31	
106⅞	106⅞	3,254	Penn. R. R.	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
120⅝	121	300	People's Gas, Chi	120½	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
7	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	—1
17½	17⅝	300	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
83	85	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83⅞	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅝
35⅞	36¼	600	Pressed Steel Car	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
153	154	100	Pullman Co	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	+ ⅜
17⅛	17⅜	3,300	Ray Con. Copper	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
151	151½	45,700	Reading	149⅝	151⅝	149¼	151	—1½
21⅜	22¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22⅝	22	22	
78	80	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	+ ⅛
	⅞	1	Rock Island Co	⅞	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
1½	2	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1¼	1¾	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1	1¾	1,750	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	1	1½	1	1½	— ⅛
3	3½	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	
14½	14⅞	800	Seaboard Air Line	14	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	1,225	Seab. Air Line pf	38¼	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
86½	86⅝	5,300	Southern Pacific	86	86⅝	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	2,100	So. Railway ext	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
60½	61	700	So. Railway pf. ext	60⅜	61	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅝
47¼	48	100	Standard Milling	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	100	Standard Mill. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
42	42¼	1,970	Studebaker Co	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅜
96	98	200	Studebaker Co. pf	96½	96½	95	95	— ½
31⅜	32	1,700	Tennessee Copper	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
133½	134½	300	Texas Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
13	13¼	1,100	Texas & Pacific	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
43	43¾	2,600	Third Avenue	43½	43⅞	43	43½	+ ½
98⅞	99¼	300	Twin City R. T	99¼	99½	99	99	— ⅜
5¾	6¼	500	Union Bag & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24	28⅜	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27	27	27	27	—1
120¼	120⅝	17,158	Union Pacific	120	121	119⅞	120⅝	+ ⅜
28⅞	29¼	1,600	Union Pacific war	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
80⅜	81¼	400	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	81½	80⅜	81¼	+ ⅝
13½	14	1,000	Un. Rys. Invest	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34	1,000	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	33	33	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	10	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	+ ½
	73	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	73	73	73	73	
56¼	57	350	U. S. Rubber	56⅜	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
102	102¾	1,600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	41,350	U. S. Steel	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅝
108½	108⅞	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅞	
53⅞	54¼	10,300	Utah Copper	53½	54⅝	53½	54	+ ⅛
21⅝	22¼	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	20½	22	20½	22	+1½
87	90	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	88	88	88	88	
1¼	1¾	1,600	Wabash	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅜
2½	2⅞	300	Wabash pf	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
16	17	1,150	Western Maryland	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	4,158	Western Union Tel	61⅞	63	61⅞	62⅝	+1⅛
72	72½	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	72½	72½	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	Wheel. & L. Erie	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
14	15	250	W. & L. E. 1st pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—1¼
4½	5	600	W. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6	5	5	—1
93½	94½	1,100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	94½	94⅝	94	94	+ ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	..
2s, c, 1930	98¼	..
3s, r, 1918-101	..	..
3s, c, 1918-1018	101¼	102
4s, r, 1925-1009	..	..
4s, c, 1925-1009	..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	..
Pan 2s, c	..	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	..	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex	..	325
Allis-C pf	35	37
Am Ag C	..	..
pf	93	100
Am B Sug pf	..	80
Am B H & pf	..	67
Am C & F pf	..	134
A C & F pf	..	113
Am Chf pf	..	99
Am C Pr	..	83
Am C pf	..	104
Am Cot O pf	..	95
Am Exp	..	93
Am L pf	28	30½
Am Malt	4	6½
Am Pf pf	..	90
Am St Fds	30	32
A T & C	50	..
Am Wool	18	21
Am Wr Pa pf	7	10
Ann Arbor	..	30
Assets R	70	..
Assets R., 1	6	10
A T & S F pf	..	98½
Beld Low	36½	39½
Beech C	85	..
Batop M	..	1
Br Sh pf	..	90
Bruns Ter	4¾	7½
B R & P	90	..
Do pf	..	120
But'k Co	27	29
Canada So	56¼	..
Cans (G D pf	..	77
C R R of	..	88
Cent Pac gtd 4s	..	80
C & O conv 4½s	..	73
Ch & Alt. 5	..	9¼
Chi, St. P., M & Om.	125	152
Chi, Ind. & L	..	100
C., C., C & St. L	..	90
Do pf	..	97
Cleve & P.	158	..
Col & So., 2d pf	..	26
Do 1st pf 4½s	..	60
Do 2d pf. 3s	..	35
Cluett-P	..	67
Crex Carp	..	35
Cub. Cn	..	49
Do pf	91	..
D & Co pf	..	89
Del. & H	147	152½
D. M. & N	..	..
Do	2	..
Do pf	6	..
Dtt Ed	..	112
Dtt Ed M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
D. S S & A	..	..
Do pf	3	6
Do pf	8½	10¼
East Kod	465	..
Erie 2d pf	29	30
F M & S	..	..
pf	28	31
Gen Ch	160	166
Do pf	106½	110
G'drich (B F) Co pf	95	96½
Hav E Ry	..	..
L & P	..	19
Do pf	..	91¼
Helme (G W) Co	160	180
Do pf	116	118
Inger-R	105	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	..	12
Int Harv	96¼	98½
Do pf	115¾	117
Int H Cor	..	73½
Do pf	..	114⅞
Int St P	..	7
Do pf	6	9
Iowa Cent	..	7
Do pf	..	13
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	67
Kayser (J) & Co	..	80
Do 1st pf	100	..
K & D. M	4	10
Do pf	30	..
Kresge (S S) Co	..	97
Do pf	100	100
Lack St'L	23	107
Lacl Gas	93	97
L E & W pf	15	20
Ligg & M	215	220
L V R R	26	31
Do 1st pf	100	105
Do 2d pf	93	..
M'kay Cos	74	74½
Man Elev	124	128
Do pf	84	88
Mex P pf	68	73
M. St P & S M pf	75	82
Mon R pf	100¼	101¾
Mor & Es	161	..
Nat Bis	125¼	126¼
Do pf	122	125¼
Nat En pf	79	90
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	22
Do 2d pf	4½

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

had the most prosperous year in its history in 1914.

It has sustained the observations made by Mr. Duke, Chairman of the British American Tobacco Company in the Wall Street Journal of January 5th.

"War times and other periods of general depression have never resulted unfavorably for the tobacco industry. In fact, at the time of the Cleveland depression, there was an actual boom in the tobacco industry in this country."

Business Makes Wall Street Wall Street Does Not Make Business

The tremendous spurt in business in this country may be seen by a look at the trade movement in December, showing an excess of exports over imports of $131,863,077, compared with $79,411,271 in November, $56,630,650 in October, $16,341,722 in September, and an import balance of $19,400,406 in August, 1914.

One need not be an expert to appreciate what this means to the prosperity of this country.

United Cigar Stores Company of America in the first two weeks of this year reports an increase in business over the corresponding period of 1914, and there is no reason to doubt that it will maintain this pace throughout the year.

If you buy United Cigar Stores you are sure that your investment and the income therefrom, will steadily increase in value.

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CUTS DEDUCTIONS UNDER INCOME TAX

Ruling Bars Losses Incurred in Dealings in Stocks, Bonds, and Realty.

BROKER IS ONLY EXCEPTION

"Status as Such Dealer Must Be Clearly Established," It Is Held—Test Expected.

Persons who have begun making up their income tax returns early this year have been greatly surprised to learn that a radical change has been made in the regulations concerning their losses on stocks, bonds, and real estate. Last year the rule was that profits from sales must be included in income and losses could be deducted from income. This year profits must be included in income, but losses may not be deducted.

In other words, if an investor having two blocks of stocks or bonds sold one of them in 1914 at a profit of $5,000 and the other at a loss of $10,000, he would have to include the $5,000 in his income but could not deduct the $10,000, as he was permitted to do last year. The same is true as to dealings in grain, cotton, or real estate.

The only exception is in the case of a person whose business it is to buy and sell for others, such as a stock broker. The same rule applies also to corporations and to fiduciaries, such as executors and trustees.

This ruling was first made on July 3 in the form of instructions to Collectors, and concluded with the statement that "all existing rulings and regulations in conflict herewith are hereby annulled and superseded." Few taxpayers watch closely for new rulings on the income tax in midsummer, and as this was sent only to Collectors it received little general attention. It has been brought home to many taxpayers in the last few days, and those who have called at the office of Collector Charles W. Anderson for instructions have been unable to understand the equitableness of such a ruling. The tax is based primarily on "Income from all sources," and there has never been any question that this included profits on sales of property. The deductions from gross income permitted to determine net income, however, are specifically enumerated in the law, and in discussing losses that may be deducted it provides that they must be incurred "in trade." The department rules that this expression confines the deduction to persons engaged in the business in which the loss is made.

Treasury Decision 2000, which is a synopsis of previous rulings, says:

As to losses on stocks, grain, cotton, &c., if these are incurred by a person engaged in trade to which the buying or selling of stocks, &c., is incident as a part of the business, as by a member of a Stock, Grain, or Cotton Exchange, such losses may be deductible * * * and his status as such dealer must be clearly established. (T. D. 2,005.)

A letter addressed recently to a bond house by the Internal Revenue Department says, referring to T. D. 2,005, that "one who buys and sells for his own account only is not considered a dealer in stocks and bonds, or as engaged in trade within the meaning of the income tax law."

In a Treasury Department letter addressed to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, under date of Nov. 3, 1914, relating to the question of income on the sale of securities received by a beneficiary under a will, the income tax ruling was:

If such securities are sold by the beneficiary at a price greater than the appraised value placed upon them in the settlement of the estate, the gain in value is held to be income to him and subject to tax under the provisions of the Federal income tax law. If such securities were sold by the beneficiary at a price less than the appraised value the loss may not be claimed as an allowable deduction, as it would not be one incurred "in trade."

However, if securities belonging to an estate are sold prior to the settlement of the estate by the administrators or trustees at a price greater than their cost price to the estate, the amount of gain derived from the transaction is considered income accruing to the estate and subject to income tax. If a loss results from such a sale, deduction therefore cannot be claimed, as such a loss would not be one incurred "in trade," unless the deceased had followed the business of a stock broker, and such business was being continued by the administrators or trustees of his estate at the time the same were sold.

It is believed that some of the trust companies will contest this ruling, inasmuch as under it the life-tenant of an estate would receive as income the profits from any sales, while the remainderman would have to bear any losses incurred through sales made after the estate came to him. A company acting as trustee under such a will, it was said, would be in duty bound to test the ruling in order to establish the rights of the respective heirs for whom it is trustee.

RECORD IN STOCK TRADING.

Turn-Over of 380,293 Shares Is the Largest Since Board Reopened.

The stock and bond markets on the Stock Exchange yesterday swelled to the largest totals of business for any session since the board reopened. Steady buying of stocks throughout the day caused substantial price advances and a total turnover of 380,293 shares, as compared with 360,017 shares on the corresponding day last year. Bonds with a par value of $3,100,000 changed hands, against $3,213,000 a year before.

Interest was distributed over a larger list of stocks than on any preceding day since trading was resumed, with especial demand in evidence for usually inactive shares. Tobacco issues were particularly prominent, with increases extending from 3 to 6½ points in American Tobacco, P. Lorillard common and preferred, American Snuff, and Liggett & Myers common and preferred.

In the ordinary run of shares no sign of a recession appeared, and the average advance of the prominent issues was nearly a point.

Kass Banks to Pay 90 Cents.

Examination of the Manhattan and Brooklyn banks of A. L. Kass, private banker, closed by the State Banking Department on Nov. 30, 1914, show book value assets approximating $2,247,000 and book liabilities of $1,836,000. Allowing for shrinkage, it is estimated that depositors will get at least 90 cents on the dollar.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria next Friday morning.

George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, has been elected a Director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to succeed Paul M. Warburg. Mr. Warburg withdrew from the board upon his election as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Other Directors whose terms expired yesterday were re-elected for three years.

The 1915 issue of the "Hand Book of Securities," compiled by the publishers of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is ready for distribution. It contains 192 pages and gives information concerning the railroads and leading industrials whose securities are listed on the exchanges.

Solomon Brothers & Hutzler have issued a pamphlet enumerating about 150 short term investments and arranged according to the maturities of the obligations. The maturities run to 1925.

Alberto Pani, Vice President of the National Railways of Mexico, returned to Mexico yesterday. On his arrival last week it had been expected that he would take charge of the local office. It was denied that the new revolution in Mexico had hastened his return.

N. W. Halsey & Co. have purchased $1,500,000 of gold coupon notes of the United Light and Railways Company.

ERB ROAD SHOWS DEFICIT.

Loss of Revenue Blamed on Light Grain Crop in Its Territory.

The annual report of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, which will be sent out today, shows gross operating revenue for the year ended June 30, 1914, of $9,620,884.09, a decrease compared with 1913 of $83,119.49. The operating expenses for the same time were $7,382,871, an increase of $242,878.02. Income other than from operation amounted to $100,146.68, and other charges, including the $2,103,128.04 for interest on the funded debt, amounted to $2,550,551.89. This left deficit for 1914 of $155,392.12, compared with a surplus for the year before of $451,934.43.

President Newman Erb says in the report that the loss is due almost entirely to the reduction in freight revenues caused by the diminished crop yield in South Dakota and Illinois. Had the grain movement equaled the 1913 movement, he says, the earnings would have surpassed the 1913 earnings by $325,000.

Mr. Erb maintains in the report that the freight rates should be raised to meet the cost of the improved service of the road.

The report says that the Minnesota rate case decision of the United States Supreme Court, while in favor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and against all of the other carriers who were parties to the proceedings, nevertheless reflected adversely on the Minneapolis & St. Louis. The latter company can still charge the three-cent passenger rate, whereas the other companies may not charge more than 2 cents a mile. It was found necessary as the result of this decision to cut rates on the Minneapolis & St. Paul to compete with other lines. Mr. Erb said yesterday the loss in revenue due to these forced reductions in fares amounted to about $75,000 a year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Two roads	$867,139	+ $64,515
Eleven roads	6,907,845	— 908,293
Total (13 roads)	7,169,984	— $44,888

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

Oct. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net earnings	$849,414	$812,027	$416,108
Int. on bonds	73,860	81,225	80,145
Sinking fund	91,515	84,150	78,220
Surplus	484,039	146,652	258,790

July 1 to Dec. 31:

Net earnings	709,442	505,291	747,868
Int. on bonds	349,970	162,450	172,200
Sinking fund	180,780	169,500	158,460
Surplus	468,692	174,841	417,118

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for December—

	1914	1913	Increase.
Gross	443,650	450,487	*6,836
Net earnings	231,546	242,163	*10,616
Total income	237,944	249,048	*11,104
Int. aft. chgs.	105,007	113,613	*8,606
Bal. aft. depr.	96,673	105,280	*8,606
6 mos. gross	2,632,706	2,619,118	13,587
Net earnings	1,370,665	1,355,942	14,722
Total income	1,411,436	1,407,956	3,480
Sur. aft. chgs.	600,876	600,271	605
Bal. aft. depr.	550,876	550,271	605

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101¾		101¾	
6s	Sept., 1916	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	March, 1963	104⅜	105	104⅜	105
4½s	May, 1957	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅜	105	104⅝	105
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s	March, 1962	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s	March, 1930-60	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4s	May, 1959	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
4s	May, 1957	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
4s	Nov., 1956	95½	96	95½	96
4s	Nov., 1955	95½	96	95½	96
4s	Nov., 1936	96	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s	1919-1919	93		93	
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	85⅜	86⅛	85⅜	86⅛
3½s	May, 1954	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
3½s	1960-1954	85	86	85	86

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4	4⅛	4.75	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	4.70	4.55
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.85	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'22	4	4.90	4.80
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1914-'22	4½	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.70	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	5.00	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5	5.00	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'23	4½	5.00	4.88
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'26	6	5.25	5.00
Pennsy. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	4.80	4.50
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.05	5.30
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.90
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.85
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.65
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.25	5.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	113	125	113	125
American Cigar pf	93	98	93	98
Am. Much. & Fdy	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	20	30¼	19⅜	20¼
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	425	175	110	170
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	93	96½	93	96
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	245	250	240	255
P. R. Am. Tob. scrip	154	161	150	160
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	275	285	275	285
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	114½	115¼	114¼	114¾
Riker & Hegeman	140	150	140	150
Riker & Hegeman pf.	93	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3¾	5¼	3¾	3¾
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	87	88½	87¾	88½
United Cigar S., new	94	96	94¼	97
United Cigar Stores	94	97	94½	97
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	111	114	111	114
Un. Profit Sharing	3¾	4	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.60
Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.02
Belcher	.20	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.07	Overman	.16
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.05
Challenge Con.	.05	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.13	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.01	Union Con.	.22
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.20

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.78	Diam'd'd Daisy	.08
McNamara	.03	Diam'd'd B. B.	.04
Midway	.07	Florence	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.28	Goldfield Con. M.	1.17½
Montana	.33	Goldfield Merger	.03
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.17½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.09
Tonopah Ext.	2.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.31	Vernal	.04
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.82
MANHATTAN.			
Atlanta	.39	Manhattan Con.	.02
Booth	.29	Manhat. Big P.	.00
C. O. D.	.07		

COLORADO.

Dr. Jackpot	10	Jackpot	3¼
Elkton	47½	McKinney	24
El Paso	150	Old Gold	1½
Findlay	3¾	Portland	112
Gold Dollar	6	Vindicator	127
Isabella	18¼	Rav. B. H.	3¾

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.60	34.15	33.75	34.25
Lead	4.60	4.75	4.60	4.75
Iron, No. 2X Ly.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	6.20	6.30	6.10	6.20
Antimony	18.00		18.00	

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted 14c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	60	15	60	17	6
Copper, futures	60	15	61	0	0
Tin, spot	154	0	154	10	0
Tin, futures	147	10	147	0	0
Lead	16	10	16	10	0
Spelter	30	10	30	0	0

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 18:

	Jan. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$965,965	$9,156,284	$116,889,217
Ordinary	1,224,404	15,555,617	180,102,788
Corp. and in. tax	32,200	506,933	9,533,074
Miscellaneous	238,517	4,290,065	33,896,937
Total recets.	2,150,156	29,302,618	340,322,777
Expenditures	1,021,894	23,019,849	414,865,861
Surplus	637,333		
Deficit		5,717,231	68,468,016

Safety

Marketability — Early Maturity

Among investment securities available for surplus funds,

Equipment Trust Bonds

command a high position and have a record second to none.

For many years they have been a popular investment with Insurance Companies and other institutions.

Their desirable features are becoming better known to individuals.

We offer and recommend the following:

New York Central Lines 4½s.
Due Jan. 1, 1925, 1926, 1927; to yield 4.90%

Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R.R. Guaranteed 5s.
Due June 1st, 1923, 1924; to yield 4.75%

Canadian Pacific Railway 4½s.
Due July 1st, 1921, 1922, 1923; to yield 4.75%

Mobile & Ohio Railroad 5s.
Due Jan. 1st, 1921, 1922, 1924; to yield 4.90%

Seaboard Air Line Railway 5s.
Due Feb. 15th, 1921, 1922, 1923; to yield 4.90%

Full particulars on application.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

New York

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000

Accuracy in accounting, courteous service, promptness and liberality in dealing, and a sound business policy in administering its own affairs characterize the Harriman National Bank, which aims thereby to establish with customers relations that shall prove reciprocally permanent, pleasant, and profitable.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

Second National Bank

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

Established 1863

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and conservative depositary.

DIRECTORS

JOHN W. AITKEN — PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER
DANIEL A. DAVIS — WILLIAM A. SIMONSON
H. BLANCHARD DOMINICK — JOHN J. SINCLAIR
FRANK A. MUNSEY — LOUIS M. STARR
EDWARD H. PEASLEE — JAMES A. STILLMAN
DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON — PERCY S. STRAUS

THE S. S. "KROONLAND"

sailing Thursday, January 21st, will touch the principal ports of the West Indies and the east and west coast of South America.

The National City Bank *of* New York

Letters of Credit

are available in all of these ports and are recommended as a most desirable means for carrying funds on this trip. Information will be furnished upon application.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK *of* NEW YORK

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N. E. L. I. City, N. Y.

Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Kings Co. El. Lt. & Pw. Stocks
Federal Light & Tract. Pfd.
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.

Williams, Dunbar & Coleman

66 Wall St. Phone 5356 Hanover, N. Y.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATIONS MADE ON TRAFFIC AND OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR INVESTORS OR MANAGERS; LONG EXPERIENCE AND HIGHEST REFERENCES. 9 LET TIMES.

HOLDERS OF

GRAND RAPIDS GAS LIGHT CO.

First Mortgage 5s due February 1, 1915

who wish to continue their investment in the new

First Mortgage 5s of 1939

should deposit their old bonds immediately with

EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.,
40 Wall Street, New York
METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.,
49 Wall Street, New York
THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

For such old holders as desire to increase their investment and for other investors we

OWN AND OFFER

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE NEW

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

GRAND RAPIDS GAS LIGHT CO.

(GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN)

Assets of Company, $4,181,969
Bonds Issued, $1,875,000
Net Earnings for Year Ending September 30, 1914, $408,214
Interest Charge $78,750

BONDS DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1915 DUE AUGUST 1, 1939

Coupon bonds in denomination of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, may be registered as to principal. Redeemable on any interest date on six weeks' notice at 105 and interest. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August of each year. Interest is payable at the office of The Michigan Trust Company, or, at the option of the holder, at the agency of the Company in the City of New York, where the principal also is payable.

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO., Trustee,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
Price Par and Interest

Descriptive circular sent upon request of

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.

To the Holders of

Five Per Cent. Purchase Money First Lien Coal Bonds

of

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.

Receivers having been appointed for the coal properties covered by the mortgage securing the above bonds and default in the payment of interest maturing February 1, 1915, being anticipated, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of said bonds, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all such holders who shall become parties to a Deposit Agreement which has been prepared and filed with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, 49 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary therein named.

It is essential for the Committee forthwith to make necessary financial arrangements to secure funds for the operation of the properties in order to avoid the large loss which would ensue should mining be discontinued. In the judgment of the Committee prompt and concerted action is imperative and holders of bonds are therefore recommended to deposit the same at once with the Depositary. All bonds must be in bearer form and have attached thereto the February 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

No deposits will be accepted after February 5, 1915, except by consent of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Temporary transferable Certificates of Deposit, exchangeable for engraved certificates, will be issued by the Depositary, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the engraved certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has arranged with bankers for the necessary funds to enable it to advance to any depositing holder so requesting the amount of the February 1, 1915, coupon (should the same not be paid by the company), upon the security of the bonds and coupons deposited by such holders, and which payment will be noted on the Certificates of Deposit held by them respectively.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from either the Depositary or the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated: New York, January 19, 1915.

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., Chairman
Frederick H. Ecker
Jerome J. Hanauer
Arthur B. Leach
William H. Williams
New York
Maurice Hely-Hutchinson
London
Committee

James F. McNamara, Secretary, 49 Wall Street, New York

Alfred A. Cook, Counsel

International Mercantile Marine Company

Notice to Holders of

Four and One-Half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Holders of a substantial amount of the Four and One-Half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds having already deposited their bonds with the Committee, the Committee again impresses upon those bondholders who have not as yet deposited their bonds the importance of doing so without further delay. The bondholders are reminded that the nature of the security for their bonds, being primarily shares of other companies, is such as requires prompt action to conserve the earnings of such other companies for the benefit of the bondholders.

In the expectation of a default by the Company in the payment of interest to mature February 1, 1915, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the International Navigation Company, a Committee has been formed to represent said bonds and is calling for a deposit thereof.

The holders of the 4½% bonds must deposit their bonds, in negotiable form accompanied by coupons maturing October 1st, 1914, and subsequently, with the Depositary or one of its agents, who will issue transferable Certificates of Deposit, application for the listing of which will be made to the New York Stock Exchange.

This Committee will act only for those bondholders who become parties to the Deposit Agreement and will accept no deposits of bonds after January 20, 1915, except upon such penalties, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Committee.

New York, January 8, 1915.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
ANDREW J. CHRIST,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

Address all Communications to Charles E. HAYDOCK, Secretary, 16 Broad Street, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 16 Broad Street, New York City.

LAND TITLE & TRUST CO., Philadelphia, Pa. } Agents for
ELVY, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67 Lombard St., London } Depositary.
HORNBLOWER, MILLER, POTTER & EARLE, Counsel.

52d Dividend

AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.

Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
50 Park Row, New York. 37th Year.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS. REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

The Century Bank

Of the City of New York

Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
Broadway and 104th St. — Third Ave. and 47th St.
Grand St. and Bowery — Warren and Greenwich Sts.
Lenox Ave. and 116th St.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - - - $ 1,100,000.00
RESOURCES - - - - - - - 11,832,283.67

Condensed Statement January 14, 1915

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and due from banks	$3,905,588.20	
Exchanges for Clearing House	289,027.81	$4,194,614.01
Demand Loans		531,241.36
Loans and Discounts		6,520,921.16
Bonds and Investments		758,871.66
Safe Deposit Vault, Furniture and Fixtures		80,612.48
		$11,832,283.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 900,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	231,721.31
Deposits	10,710,562.36
	$11,832,283.67

OFFICERS:

HARDEN L. CRAWFORD, President.
GEORGE F. KENNEDY.....Vice-Pres. C. STANLEY MITCHELL...Vice-Pres.
H. A. CLINCKUNBROOMER....Cashier WM. D. PIKE.....Asst. Cashier
HUGH F. DONNELLY....Asst. Cashier FRANK E. FRENCH.....Asst. Cashier

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, Chairman Executive Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier. Dated Jan. 14, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The J. E. Mantz Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 25th, 1915, at 257 Church St., New York City. C. T. LATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
To Holders of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1905:

The undersigned, BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master appointed in and by the decree entered October 10, 1914, in the suit entitled "Central Trust Company of New York, complainant, against Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, et al., Defendants," pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to the provisions of said decree, to which reference is hereby made, gives notice that he will, through Central Trust Company of New York, and at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 15, 1915, during business hours, be prepared to pay out of the proceeds of sale to the holders of bonds, coupons or claims for interest, the amounts to which they are respectively entitled upon the presentation thereof for appropriate stamping.

New York, January 14, 1915.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
To Holders of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1905:

The undersigned, BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master appointed by the decree entered on October 10, 1914, in the suit entitled Central Trust Company of New York, Complainant, against Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, et al., Defendants," pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the provisions of an order entered in said suit on December 21, 1914, that any holder of the above-mentioned bonds whose bonds have not been stamped by the Special Master to show the payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale, may at any time PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 27, 1915, surrender to the Special Master, at his office, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, his bonds accompanied by the coupon due May 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, to be appropriately stamped in accordance with the decree of sale and the order of confirmation of sale with the amount of any partial payment thereof out of the net proceeds of sale, and shall pay to the Special Master, at the rate for every ten shares of stock delivered by the Special Master, of $4.45, or in case such surrender and payment to the Special Master shall not be made within fifteen days after January 6, 1915, the date of the confirmation of the sale, viz.: On or before January 21, 1915, of $5.45, and such bondholder making such surrender and payment will become entitled to the delivery of stock of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company at par to the aforesaid amount of the principal of the bonds so surrendered. Bondholders wishing to exercise the right to subscribe for excess stock must exchange their bonds for stock prior to February 15, 1915, and must give notice in writing prior to February 10, 1915, to the Special Master of their desire to make such subscription.

For the convenience of bondholders the undersigned has arranged that bonds may be presented and payments made to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as the agent of the Special Master, at its office, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN CURRENT NEW YORK FUNDS AND IN CASH OR MONEY ORDER OR IN CERTIFIED CHECKS ON SOME BANK OR TRUST COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACCEPTABLE TO THE SPECIAL MASTER. ALL DELIVERIES BY THE SPECIAL MASTER WILL BE MADE EITHER AT HIS OFFICE OR AT THE SAID OFFICE OF CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

For the terms of the decree, of the order of confirmation of sale, and of the order of December 21, 1914, reference is made to said decree and said orders of record in said suit.

Dated New York, January 14, 1915.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article 4, Division 2, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, dated October 1st, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of said railroad and leased lines under said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.68, the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company, at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 23, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

To the Holders of 6% Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund Gold First Mortgage Bonds, Series "B," of
UPPER HUDSON STONE COMPANY,
Due January 1st, 1937.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Nine Thousand Dollars ($9,000) applicable to the redemption of bonds of said issue by the purchase of the same at the lowest price obtainable, not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed offers of bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than January 27th, 1915.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 28th, 1915, or securities tendered that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated New York, January 14th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

International Traction Company,
18 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey,
January 13, 1915.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend, No. 5, of two per cent. (2%) upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable February 15, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1915. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on February 1, 1915, at the close of business on that day, and will be reopened on February 16, 1915.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

Chicago and North Western Railway Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.

The above-named bonds, maturing February 1, 1915, will be paid when due upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

A. S. PIERCE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between LIPSKY & LEVY, 28 East 4th Street, has been dissolved.

MAX PERLMAN, Attorney.
55 Liberty St., New York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF Columbia, Washington, January 14, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, for reconstructing wharves at municipal fish market and market yard, extending on Water Street Southwest, between 11th and 12th Streets. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars ($5.00) for plans will be required. C. P. Newman, F. F. Siddons, Geo. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing materials and labor for making repairs to main boiler and engine, and docking, cleaning, and painting the U. S. Lighthouse Tender "John Rodgers," New London, Conn. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914.—Sealed proposals for constructing concrete storehouse here will be received until 10 A. M., Jan 21, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application to Constructing Quartermaster.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF MERRIAM PAPER COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of stockholders of Merriam Paper Company, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 295 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 2d day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York City, January 19th, 1915.
JAMES D. VANDERBEEK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Kron Scale Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

I. WERTHEIMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company in Brunswick, Ga., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915, at 11 A. M., for the election of five Directors, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. G. EDENBURG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing of the RUFFLE BAR ASSOCIATION will be held at Room 800, 30 Church Street, New York, January 25th, 1915, at 1 P. M.

OGDEN P. PELL, Secretary.

HANDLES BILLIONS YEARLY.

$30,000,000,000 Estimated as Business of Bankers Trust in 1914.

The Pyramid, a monthly publication issued by and circulated exclusively among employes of the Bankers Trust Company, estimates that in 1914 securities and cash of the value of more than $30,000,000,000 were deposited in and withdrawn from the company's vault. The number of items was 1,486,000,000, as against 1,200,000,000 in 1913.

Estimating that 20 per cent. of the total items is represented by stock of the par value of $100, the other 80 per cent. by bonds, cash, &c., there were counted and checked by the vault department during the twelve months securities and cash of the total par value of $30,980,800,000. These figures do not include securities held in the vault as collateral to loans, nor large quantities of bullion which passed in and out of the vault during the year. The figures are all the more impressive when it is considered that the trust company's vault is used for the company's business exclusively, no safes or other space being rented to the public.

GRAFTON BANK CLOSES.

West Virginia Institution Suspends Because of Money Conditions.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Jan. 19.—The Grafton Bank, a State institution, failed to open for business today, but no statement was made by the representative of the State Banking Department, who took charge. Col. John T. McGraw, one of the principal stockholders, said that the condition of the money market had started a run on the institution, and it was deemed best to close it for the present.

The bank has a capital of $100,000 and deposits of approximately $500,000. Charles R. Durbin is President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY.
176 Broadway, New York, January 19, 1915.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held January 19, 1915, the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees:

CLASS EXPIRING IN 1918.

Robert Olyphant, Robert W. de Forest,
Charles A. Peabody, Martin Jones,
William H. Porter, James D. Lynch,
Ellis D. Williams, James H. Manning,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Nichols,
CLASS EXPIRING IN 1916.
George E. Ide.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the following Officers were unanimously re-elected: CLARENCE H. KELSEY President; FRANK BAILEY, Vice President; EDWARD O. STANLEY, Second Vice President-Manager of the Banking Department; CLINTON D. BURDICK, Third Vice President; J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary; FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager of the Brooklyn Banking Department; JOHN W. SHEPARD and CHARLES C. DICKESON, Assistant Treasurers; NELSON B. SIMON, HORACE ANDERSON, DAVID BLANK, CLARENCE G. HARMSTAD, Assistant Secretaries.

J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.

The Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 12th, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, held on January 12th, 1915, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:

Robert B. Woodward, Walter V. Cranford,
Frank Bailey, George S. Ingraham,
Frank Bladden, Howard W. Maxwell,
Frank Lynde, Daniel W. B. Hegeman,
Alexander M. White, Edwin P. Maynard,
Edgar McDonald, Darwin R. James, Jr.,
Charles A. Larsen, A. Augustus Healy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Harold T. White was appointed to succeed Alexander M. White, who declined to qualify.

The Board then elected the following officers:

Daniel V. B. Hegeman, President.
Robert B. Woodward, Vice President.
Edgar McDonald, Chairman of the Board.

And made the following appointments:

G. Foster Smith, Cashier.
Henry C. Schoenberner, Asst'n Cashier.
Andrew J. Ryder, Asst'n Cashier.
T. Schenck Remsen, Asst'n Cashier.

G. FOSTER SMITH, Cashier.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

New York City, N. Y., January 23, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway (18th floor), Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 3, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on January 27th, 1915, and will be reopened on the 4th day of February, 1915.

JOHN B. MARSH, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the first annual meeting of the stockholders of Knox Hat Company, incorporated, will be held at the principal office of the corporation, at No. 452 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election for said meeting and the ensuing year, to consider and vote upon the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the organization of the corporation, and for the transaction of any and all other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, January 14th, 1915.
H. F. J. KNOBLOCH, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of United Cigar Manufacturers Company will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 1018 and 1020 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 4th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of four directors of the Third class to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of Common Stock will close January 19th, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 5th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

Dated January 16th, 1915.
A. SCHLESINGER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF RACICH ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of stockholders of Racich Asbestos Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of counsel to the Company, Messrs. Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, No. 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 23 day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, January 19th, 1915.
JOHN H. MUESSMAN, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 16, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 17, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
130 East 15th Street

January 4, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 25, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9, 1915, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26, 1915.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, January 4, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at Room 1218, No. 20 Broad Street, on Thursday, January 21st, 1915, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

B. F. WOLLMAN, President.
MARTIN H. GOODKIND, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF ASSOCIATE OWNERS will be held at the office of the Company, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

FILLMORE HYDE, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 12, 1915.

Should Business Men Buy Stocks?

As many disagree on this question, you will be interested to see what
ROGER W. BABSON
has to say in his reply.
It's done up in an attractive little booklet that you can keep.
Send for it; there is no charge.
Address Dept. 56.
The Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

SMALL COTTON LOSS ON PROFIT TAKING

Heavy Selling Follows Advance of Twelve Points Over Monday's Close.

OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED

Good News, Indicating Heavy Demand, Comes from German Weaving Centre.

Although new high levels were made in cotton yesterday morning it soon became evident that the pace of the last few days had been too swift and that a reaction could not be long delayed. Liverpool showed more evidence of excitement than at any time since the advance began, with prices about 10 American points higher than due, while there was an advance of 22 English points, or $2.20 per bale in spots.

While the opening here was somewhat less below what was due in order to make a full response to cables, there was another spurt of buying which carried prices 12 to 14 points over the closing of Monday. Around this level some very heavy selling took place for the purpose of taking profits. It was thought that some fairly large lines of cotton bought for investment purchases had been thrown overboard. These offerings were fairly well absorbed at a decline of about 20 points from the best prices of the morning. The close, however, showed a slight net loss for the day.

Yesterday's set-back was believed to be largely in the nature of a natural reaction to correct any unhealthy features that might have resulted from an over-rapid advance. That buying thus far has been largely by short interests, and it is believed that a continuance of the upturn might bring in a considerable bull speculation on the part of the outside public.

There is some talk that much cotton may be brought here from the South for delivery on contract. Predictions place the amount of cotton that may be attracted here at approximately 500,000 bales. This, however, is unlikely under present conditions, as it seems more probable that an effort will be made to test the new contract before making extensive tenders.

An interesting letter from a German cotton manufacturing house was circulated in the market yesterday. It made the surprising statement that 2,000,000 spindles and more than 35,000 looms in the Bavarian textile district were running on full time, and that with the outlook for a more ample supply of raw material, with the lifting of the Italian embargo on cotton, continued activity might be expected.

There were no official news features in the market yesterday and fluctuations appeared to be governed largely by technical trading conditions.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The Galveston market for spot cotton was unchanged to ⅛c. lower. Steady unchanged 8.50 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.35	8.45	8.35@8.37	8.36@8.39
March	8.80	8.61	8.64@8.65	8.68@8.69
May	9.01	8.80	8.85@8.86	8.88@8.89
July	9.19	8.98	9.03@9.04	9.05@9.06
August	9.20	9.20	9.11@9.12	9.13@9.16
October	9.42	9.22	9.27@9.28	9.28@9.29
December	9.57	9.38	9.43@9.44	9.42@9.43

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	36,062	41,436	31,496
New Orleans	19,749	15,005	13,524
Mobile	676	358	1,396
Savannah	15,938	19,513	4,818
Charleston	4,911	1,229	4,400
Wilmington	1,069	1,694	1,426
Norfolk	2,770	3,634	1,223
Total port receipts,	104,633,	against	60,691
same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

Augusta	2,153	3,331	1,145
Memphis	1,426	2,249	4,315
St. Louis	223	3,160	4,400
Houston	26,021	31,691	19,929

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Galveston	24,500 to 26,500	36,957	17,189
New Orleans	15,000 to 17,000	17,958	8,150

Total exports yesterday, 20,040; so far this season, 3,198,015, against 6,013,306 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. M'dling.	1915.	—Stocks. 1914.
4,725	New Orleans	8	361,908	292,426
——	Mobile	7⅞	55,806	58,197
——	Savannah, Holiday		821,686	121,304
5,654	Galveston	8¼	572,719	320,516
——	Wilmington, Holiday		48,647	27,928
——	Norfolk, Holiday		71,223	68,593
3,195	Augusta	8¼	151,983	85,115
3,100	Memphis	7⅞	290,389	236,105
——	St. Louis	7⅞	36,050	31,124
4,648	Houston	8¼	211,706	197,937

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good inquiry business in spot cotton, with middling 22 points advance at 5.22d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 6,780 bales, all American. Closing tone unsettled.

EAST RIVER BANK'S JUBILEE.

It Will Celebrate Is Fiftieth Year as National Institution.

The East River National Bank at 680 Broadway will celebrate tomorrow its fiftieth anniversary as a national bank. It was founded as a State bank in September, 1852, and became a national bank on Jan. 21, 1865.

Its founder was David Banks, who was President until 1857, when he was stricken with paralysis. He was succeeded by Charles Jenkins, who was in office thirty-nine years until his death in 1896. The next President was his son, Raymond Jenkins, who died in 1904. Mr. David Banks, a son of the founder and first President of the bank, was elected to fill the unexpired term and in Jnuary, 1905, he was succeeded by Vincent Loesser, who has been President ever since.

Zenas E. Newell was elected Cashier in 1859. With the exception of four years from 1885 to 1889, when he was with the Bank of America, he served as Cashier of the East River National Bank until his death in December, 1912. George E. Hoyer succeeded him.

The bank started in business at 108 Third Avenue and moved a little later to the corner of Eighth Street and Third Avenue. In 1860 it moved to the corner of Great Jones Street and Broadway, where it did business until it moved to 680 Broadway.

TRADE BALANCE PILES UP.

Department of Commerce's New Figures Show Further Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The favorable balance of this country's export trade over imports, continues to pile up. The Department of Commerce announced today that the thirteen principal customs districts, doing 85 per cent. of the country's export business, reported for the week ended Jan. 16, a favorable balance of $32,765,886. Imports for the week were $25,448,752 and exports $50,214,638. For the seven weeks from Dec. 5 to Jan. 16, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by $176,000,000.

Cotton exported during the week ended Jan. 16 were 240,751 bales, making the total for the past six weeks 1,622,983 bales.

PRINTING AND PROSPERITY

A convincing, business-getting booklet or circular will help make this Spring your banner season. We will plan, write and print a real money-getter for less than you would pay elsewhere for the printing alone. Write or phone for appointment and let us show you.

STAR PRINTING CO.,
301 West 37th St. Greeley 885.

DRESSES M. & H. MENTNER, 36 Waldorf Bldg., 31 W. 33d. N. See Chin Chin, the season's latest hit, in our show rooms.

U-NEAK Dinner Favors and Snapping Mottoes are not dependent on the foreign supply; they are made in America. Over 1000 varieties. Sellers, Designers & Novelty Co., 10-12 East 22d.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Miss Elizabeth Dryden, 4 Rue Louvois, will remain in Paris during February openings. For the benefit of houses not wishing to send buyers on account of the war, she will purchase on 20 per cent.

LARGE WESTERN
5-10-25c SYNDICATE, at present PLACING OPENING ORDERS FOR NEW STORES, will look over samples of specials and good regular lines Thursday morning from 8:30 to 12 o'clock; orders to be placed for immediate shipment. Consolidated Merchants' Syndicate, Inc., Room 806D, 467 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cloth dresses by dress jobber exclusively; must show own samples; prices from $2.25 to $5.00. 3d floor, 15 W. 20th St.

I HAVE A JOB LOT OF MILLINERY which I will dispose of to a quick buyer at a very low price. E. J. Clancy, 423 West 55th St.

BIG JOBS in waists and muslin underwear to close out at a great sacrifice on account of moving. M. Abramson, 42 Walker St.

COTTON AND WOOL PIECE GOODS, to close out, very cheap, by manufacturer, 3d floor, 37 West 32d St.

300 PILE FABRIC COATS to close out at a price. Rosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

CONTRACTOR, PLANT 30 MACHINES, willing to make silk, serge and washable dresses or waists. Telephone Stuyvesant 5308.

COMPLETE CLOAK FACTORY; Singer machines, pressing plant, power tables, motors, cutting tables, &c. 38 West 26th, 7th floor.

Buyers, Attention!—Lot of men's fine suits and overcoats; will sell at ridiculously low price. Rosen, 161 West 140th St.

Lot fine suits, dresses, and coats; will sell at ridiculously low price. Dawson, 145 West 140th St. Lenox Subway.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF FURS TO CLOSE out; big opportunity. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

CHILDREN'S SILK SOCKS, cotton tops and soles, and cotton socks. Siegel Bros., 605 Broadway.

LARGE LOT OF LADIES' SUITS AT A big sacrifice. J. H. Sheer, 423 W. 55th St.

BIG LOT OF MEN'S NECKWEAR to close out cheap. Manhattan, 835 Broadway.

300 skirts to close out. Klein & Flower, 12 W. 27th St.

Less Call for Hard Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the demand for anthracite dropped off materially last week under the influence of the mild weather. A considerable amount of restriction was necessary to prevent movement being hurried into the market could absorb. Some of the companies closed down all of their operations for a day or two, while others closed only the collieries producing grades least in demand at present. Individual mines are also shut down short time in many instances. Improvement in the bituminous trade is developing slowly, so slowly, in fact, that many report they have not yet observed any change for the better. It is undoubtedly true that as far as the open market is concerned things are no more active than they have been.

New Colors for Men's Suits.

Among the new effects which will be seen during the coming Spring in men's clothing are four colors, which one of the leading houses manufacturing young men's clothing will feature. These colors are described as emerald green, yacht club blue, which is a shade somewhat lighter than navy, tobacco brown and niger brown. The cloth made up in these colors is flannel, and these four new shades will be known as Piping Rocks.

Knit Goods Buyers Inactive.

Buying of knit goods for the Fall season, which sellers had hoped would improve materially with the visits of the jobbers to this city for their annual meeting, is none too active. The whole trouble seems to be that the jobbers are not yet in a position where they really need goods and are, therefore, inclined to quibble more than usual over prices. Despite the lower prices that have been made both on ribbed and fleeced goods, the mills still seem dissatisfied. While some Southern ribbed goods have been reduced from the opening figures, other goods, including Northern products, have not, thus leaving the situation unsettled and more or less deadlocked. Though there has been a fair amount of duplicating on Spring lines by jobbers of late, local jobbers say that the retail demand for lightweight goods is opening slowly.

Appointed Industrial Manager.

Frank Jewel Raymond, noted as a lecturer in the department store and retail field, has been placed in charge of the Industrial Department of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Raymond comes to the association with the good-will of many employers and thousands of employes throughout the country whom he has taught still seem eligible to be gained through co-operative effort. He believes firmly that the interests of the employer and his help are identical and that where an improvement in the methods of business is effected, better service is rendered the customer, and the enterprise, whatever it is, becomes a more profitable one. Mr. Raymond's work has been largely along the line of educating the retail clerks to the understanding that "from the proper exercise of what they have, they may get what they want."

Furniture Trade Confident.

Conditions have changed for the better among the furniture manufacturers. Buyers' registrations at the New York Furniture Exchange have increased over those of July. During last week and on Monday 731 buyers visited the Exchange, compared with 549 for a similar period in July. The registration this year falls only slightly below the figures of last year at this time. There is still a decided tendency on the part of the buyers to purchase for immediate delivery, and it begins to look as if this would become an established custom.

Colored Cottons in Good Shape.

Lower prices on Fall lines of colored cotton goods of various sorts have done much to put the market in about the healthiest state it has seen in the last year or more. Recent openings of flannels and flannelettes have been made at prices averaging from 10 to 15 per cent. below the corresponding opening figures of a year ago, and the jobbers are taking advantage of the decline to replenish stocks depleted by a long period of conservative buying. The lack of price decline in fancy dress ginghams, on the other hand, has done much to convince the buyers that the selling agents are serious in their contention that the effect of the dyestuff shortage has more than offset cheaper cotton, and this, together with the firmness of ginghams of the staple sort, has caused the buyers to act on these goods more willingly than they have for some time. Local jobbers report that Spring business in these goods and prints is beginning to open up well.

Gray Goods Advance Again.

Yesterday was another day of advancing prices in the local gray goods market, with business badly handicapped by many mills withdrawing their merchandise until the situation grows clearer. One mill making 39-inch, 80-80s, was reported to have ordered these goods held at 6 cents for January-March delivery, although in other quarters of the market it appeared possible to get spot goods at 5¾ cents and goods for February and March at 5¾ cents. There was heavy bidding for 38½-inch 64-60s, and though spot sales of them were made early in the day at 3¾ cents, these goods were said to be about the last available at that figure. They were held generally in the afternoon at 3 13-16 to 3¾ cents for spot, with bids at the latter figure refused for deliveries in February, March, and April. A bid of 4 cents for the same goods, for delivery in June, July, and August, was also refused. Sheetings were also firmly held and higher. Thirty-six-inch 56-60, four-yard goods were quoted at 5¼, while 48-inch, four-yard sheetings were firm at 4¾ cents. The day's spot printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	3¾c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Bros. & Co.: J. L. Farr, shoes; Breslin.
AUSTIN, Texas—"Shaman's"; Miss F. Mellonky, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Hoenschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; N. Schenthal, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, art needlework; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—M. Cohen, clothing; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. B. Joseph, coats, suits; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, ladies' machine-made dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Griffin, silk, cotton waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mr. Silven, men's clothing; Miss Houghy, ladies' Spring suits; Mrs. Bogle, infants' dresses; Miss Mead, muslin underwear, infants' wear, (basement); Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, underwear; N. Mendelson, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; H. Nelland, upholstery goods; 55 White.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; T. F. Skahan, woman's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 18 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gately, muslin underwear; Miss Barrett, laces, handkerchiefs; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss White, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Baer Clothing Co.; A. Baer, clothing, furn. goods; Navarre.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing, hats; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—O. L. Bailey & Co.; O. L. Bailey, gloves, mittens; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—J. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists, dresses; Wellington.
BOSTON—J. F. Eichorn, furs; Albert; Boston.
BOSTON—J. & A. Ehrlich; J. Ehrlich, furniture; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—W. S. Prophet, furniture; Wallick's.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. A. Kraus, upholstery goods; F. M. Hoffman, dry goods; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO—United Milliners Co.; M. J. Prouty, millinery; Wallick's.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adams & Co.; E. W. Koch, stationery; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—S. O. Barnum & Son Co.; H. D. Fisher, hosiery, gloves; Bwy. Central.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; Miss C. Heimann, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—Oppenheim Collins & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Sweeney, cloaks, suits; 35 W. 34th.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—G. A. Barry, carpets; Murray Hill.
CARLSFORD, N. M.—Joyce, Pruitt Co.; J. Moore, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Albert.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Lyman Bros. Co.; W. H. Stark, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. J. Ryan, domestics, blankets; E. P. Nolan, dress goods, flannels; 34 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. M. Kelso, toys; H. K. Atwell, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; J. W. Jones, dress goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. Jackson Mfg. Co.; L. Ginsburg, silk petticoats; 119 W. 23d; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. F. Walker, men's clothing, trousers; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Bauer, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Goldberg Bros. & Co.; S. Goldberg, furn. goods; A. Goldberg, furn. goods; Latham.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. L. Kesner, sporting goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. Rabinowich, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Alexander & Cohn; J. E. Alexander, woolens; Wallick's.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts; 220 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, blankets, linens; K. E. Denton, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss A. S. Kragor, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—W. Valerius, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; W. S. Watt, general mdse.; 220 5 Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. L. McClelland, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CLEVELAND—The Fox, dry goods, millinery, furn. goods; Herald Square.
CLINTON, Mass.—D. Dias & Co.; D. Dias, carpets;

MORE EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE

Dress Fabric Jobbers, at Their Annual Meeting, Say Good Times Are Ahead.

REASONS GIVEN FOR BELIEF

Trade Topics Discussed, Including the Color Card and the Supply of Dyestuffs.

Further testimony as to the improved condition of business, coupled with the belief that good times are ahead, was presented yesterday to the annual meeting of the Jobbers Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. This testimony took the form at the afternoon session of expressions from members on the business outlook for the coming Spring. All of the expressions were of an encouraging character.

Members speaking and letters read from absent members dwelt alike on the general upset caused the business of this country by the outbreak of the European war. That situation having been discounted to a more or less extent, the consensus of opinion was that from now on a steady improvement is to be looked for. A letter from Atlanta ventured the opinion that the "South had been more scared than hurt" by the temporary embargo on cotton exports as a result of the war.

Colby Davies, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, said that he spoke only for the Chicago and central markets of the country. He declared that notwithstanding the adverse conditions created by the war, the final accounting in 1914 was more satisfactory than had been expected.

"We were all a little scared," said the Middle West spokesman, "when the war started, but now we are facing excellent prospects. Never has the Western farmer been in a better position. In fact, the farmers in my section are so opulent that they refuse to sell, expecting still higher prices for their wheat and other commodities. The purchasing power of the consumer during 1915 is assured. It must also be borne in mind that only 50 per cent. of the crops have yet been moved. Confidence in cotton fabrics is established, and from now on it will be a case of full steam ahead."

W. F. Dalsell, of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, reported a marked improvement recently in conditions in his territory. He said the outlook is the brightest in six months. Steel and other factories are resuming operations and, with increased exports abroad assured, a much better feeling is prevailing. The speaker said business men are cautious lest the strain of the last six months develop some unforseen weakness in the business fabric. "I have talked with business men in many lines," said Mr. Dalsell, "and all are agreed that a period of upbuilding will bring prosperity. The new year calls for the best that is in us."

R. K. Rambo, of John Silvey & Co., Atlanta, who was unable to be present at the meeting, sent a letter telling of conditions in the South. He reported that, with cotton approaching 8 cents a pound, people were beginning to recover from the panic into which they had fallen at the prospect of not being able to market abroad last year's phenomenal crop. Merchants in the South will move cautiously for the present and do not anticipate normal conditions until about Sept. 1. "Of course," said the letter, "all is not rosy down this way, but every cloud has a silver lining. I believe the South will never again be caught as it was on account of the war. We will have smaller cotton crops, and a diversification of crops. Next year's crop will range between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales."

Norman H. Johnson, Secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, said he thought the ill-advised "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement had exerted a bad influence on retailers and others in the South. These people, the Secretary said, took advantage of the agitation over the alleged poverty prevailing in the South to postpone the payment of their accounts.

Robert D. Sheldon, Jr., of the Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, opened the morning session with a few comments on the European war and present conditions which he regarded as hopeful. J. L. D. Selfridge of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company spoke on trade matters in an executive session. The members participated in a discussion on overhead costs, while W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Company, Wichita, told of the need of the buyer cultivating a closer friendship with the salesman.

W. F. Farley of the Farley-Harvey Company, Boston, reported that he had attended a conference in the rooms of the Silk Association of America, at which the subject of an American color card for the Fall of 1915 was discussed. He advised the association to adopt the color card and suggested a resolution to that effect which was adopted at the afternoon session. The dress fabric buyers will be represented in the movement by a committee of one, and the association will co-operate with the other interests in getting out the card. The shade card, it was said, will not be out before March 1, and some members expressed the fear that it will be too late to influence Fall goods.

Theodore Boettger of the United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., brought a message of reassurance regarding the alleged color famine, and took an optimistic view of the ability of dyers to get sufficient supplies of dyestuffs from Germany to continue the industry on a normal basis. He said that failure to continue dyeing operations would be up to the dyers themselves. He conceded that there is a scarcity of "developers" in the American market at present due chiefly to the fact that Germany is holding this line for use in making explosives.

Mr. Boettger said good-sized cargoes of dyestuffs are on their way here, and that four-fifths of all dyestuffs used in this country come from Germany. Of this proportion, the speaker said, 75 per cent. is now being received. In reply to a question by a member, Mr. Boettger reiterated his statement that it is the fault of the dyer if trade is not taken care of at the present time. Answering another question, he declared there is no particular scarcity of fast blues. He concluded by saying that he hadn't found much trouble in getting color supplies.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita; First Vice President—M. G. Cooper of Cooper, Coates & Casey Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles; Second Vice President—W. T. Farley of the Farley-Harvey Company, Boston; Secretary-Treasurer—George R. Auffenstein of the Arbuthnot-Stevenson Company, Pittsburgh. New members of the Executive Committee chosen yesterday were Robert E. Sheldon, Jr., Chairman; Harry Kurtz, Thomas Pratt, and E. B. Bynor.

At the annual banquet held last night in the Waldorf Apartment of the hotel Mr. Sheldon presided as toastmaster. Addresses were made by John Temple Graves, Gwynne Sheppard of the Sheppard Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Jean Duplan of the Duplan Silk Company, and Max Jägerhuber.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Harris B. Weinstein of N. Y. City was admitted to practice.

154—Jay Fox v. State of Washington.—Leave granted to counsel for defendant in error to brief herein within five days.

775—Leo M. Frank v. C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff of Fulton Co., Ga.—Supersedeas order entered on motion of Mr. Fulton Brylawski in behalf of counsel for the appellant.

142—John B. Gleason v. Harry E. Thaw.—Submitted.

126—People ex rel. v. William Schmer.—Argument continued.

130—Iowa Cent. R. R. v. L. M. Bacon.—Submitted.

128—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique Del Pozo y Marco.—Argument commenced.

135—Grant Timber & Mfg. Co. v. George W. Gray.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until today.

Call Jan. 19: 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, and 148.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg.

Howard<Tug Jersey Cent.
Lovell-McConnell<Garland Auto Co.
Phoenix Sand<Ashley.
In re Transfer No. 12.
Talgman<Forsberg.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Jury calendar.

Fowler<Penn R. R.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Douglas<Press Pub.
Shannon<Borden's C Milk Co.
Mitchell<Foundation Co.
Brackett-Parker Co<Phillips.
Hill<Mason Seaman.
Maxwell<same.

Dunlan Silk<L V RR. Re Hammel.
Bentley<Tibbals.
Cadillac Car<Johnson.
Harms<Tug Sen Kl ex.
Lehigh Val<same.
Callanin<H S Kerbough.
J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Barker<CNY.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted M Co.
Simonelli<Boston Ins.
Fischer<Erie R R
Same<Penn R R.
Sinclair<El Dia Ina.
Louisiana Coop<Leete.
Weld<De La Ferrie.

DISTRICT COURT.—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Equity calendar.

Druckerman < Weinberg.
Gustavino<Comerina.
Kennedy<Un Cork.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Waring<US Cloth Cut.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Graham<Ramadell.
Graham<Ramadell.
De Lorde<Managers Prod.
Rand Mfg Co<Biller Water Heater.

Imperial Export Co.
Lim<Imp Exp Co, L.
Sundh Elec Co<Cutler Hammer Mfg Co.

Cases from above calendar will be assigned to Judge Learned Hand and Judge Hunt as required for trial.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gillman<Baldman.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.

US <Wah Lung.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar.—At 2 P. M.

Re Raffaele Abbondolo.
Moore (" Zulia."
Meyer<same.
Aetna Ins Co<Bradley Imp.

Re O'Brien Bros.
Vose<US Metal Prod.
Halaby<B & Q RR.
Mafera<Miller.
Gideon<Hinde, (2.)
Spencer<Babylon RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of Rusk for writ of certiorari directed to the Public Service Commission, 2d Dist.; People ex rel Tetrogen Co. v. William Schmer, Cont., aplt.; re application of McQuade for writ of mandamus against Morrow, &c., Examining Board of Plumbers, respts.; Feinsot and ano. v. Purstein, aplt.; re judicial settlement of Armstrong, exr.; People ex rel Stanton, aplt., v. Waldo, Police Com'r.; re application for CNY to acquire title, &c., E. 222 St.; re application, &c., of CNY for writ of certiorari to Deyo et al, Assessors of Gardiner, Ulster Co.; same Jansen et al., assessor of Shawangunk, Ulster Co.; People ex rel Urban Water Supply Co., aplt., v. Connolly, Pres't, &c.; People ex rel Gallagher, aplt., v. Waldo, Police Com'r.—Order affirmed with costs.

Deitch, aplt., v. Deitch, rspt.—Order affirmed without costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

CNY v. Matthews and ano., aplts.; Simon v. Eigen et al. ex rel. aplts.—Jugments affirmed with costs.

People v. Marandi, aplt.; People v. Guordano, aplt.—Judgments of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Lamphere, rcvr., v. Lang, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Hadcox v. Cody.—Judgment modified without costs, as indicated in opinion of Chase, J.

DAY CALENDAR.

Stapleton<Ad.
Suess<Depew.
Angell<Chatham.
People<Clyn.
Anderson<Knobloch.

W'chester Tr<Condon.
Melton<Fullerton W Rly.
Barlow <L Val RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Kelly<Penn Tunnel & Term Ry.
People, &c<Dubeller.
Denton<Morgan, Jr.
McCoid<Inde.
Larson<Hay Foundry & Iron Wks.
Conklin<United Const.
Kole<Mortimer Boyle<Fuller Co.

Bronner<Bronner.
Gudelsberg<Skinner.
Liebman<Bitzick.
Neilson<Neilson.
Schoolnet<Russian M Aveben<Baudin & G.
Crawford<Hall Rly.
Rehr<Rehr.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Fox-Stifel & Co<8th Av Shop.
Worcester<Worcester.
Thurston<Holly.
McVeigh<McVeigh.
Hauser<Hauser.
Glessinmann<CNY.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Cohen<Alford.
Hart<Equit Life.
Blankton<Manhasset Develop Co.
Blankton<Manhasset Develop Co. (3 acts.)
Fabiano<Fabiano.
Sasso Oils<Sasso.
Murphy<Martin.
Doctor<Hughes.
Masterson Co<Masterson.
Campbell<Stern.

Public<Public.
Walnut St<Farmers' L & T Co.
Lewis<Donald 58 Co.
Heins<Kloss.
Turck<Turck.
Superior Iron Wks<Janofsky.
Cantu<Home Assn.
Chaver<Chaver.
Padula<Angell Cor.
Milliken<Friable, Coon & Co.
Hall<Feltz.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Mendelsohn<IceMfg Co.
Gan Accident, F & L Accur<Kelly.
Hearst<Assid Press.
Rosenbluth<Stern.
Johnson<Johnson.
Cont'l Coal<Kilpatrick
Nelson<Lederer.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Hahn<43d St & Mad Av Co.
Dunn<Seals.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., clear; VII., Goff, J., clear; VIII., no day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Case on—Hutton<Purdy.
Jones<Purdy et al. Pine St<Purdy,
Cappel<Purdy et al.
Hunnewell<Purdy.
Belmar<Purdy et al.
Clear.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ballard & Alster Con Co<Phillips.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ignatowitz<Werbelousky.
Hayden<Piercy Con (2 acts.)
Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Adolph<Rumph.
Hymowitz<B H RR. (2 acts.)
Dillon<CNY.
Lambe<Dunbar Cont.
Mahler<N Y Edison Co.
Horowitz<Bosner.
Efron<Consol Tel. &c.
Schmaler<NY Title Ins.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dunn<CNY.
Jordan<same.
Brickner<same.
Simon<Dykeman.
Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
P Gaglio<Stuyvesant R E
L Gaglio<same.
Krauss<NY Cons.
Krauss<NY Cons RR.
Fritkin<NY Rys (2 acts).
Albert<Newcastle R.
Alfert<same.
Wein<Wolner.
Cohn<I R T.
Rosenblum<NY Rys. (2 acts).
Timlin<I R T.
Teletti<Regan.
Gagliardi<Beckers.
Clear.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cunningham<B H RR.
O'Brien<NY C RR.
E Russo<same.
J Russo<same.
Ferguson<Barrett.
Smith<Pitts Con.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Shapiro<Bollde.
Kaufman<Gr Atl &c.
Murphy<Am Voltite.
Gerber<Stark.
Tower<same.
Rogers<Knick Ice.
Bandt<CNY.
Antenor<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Willow Pitts Con Co.
Marchisio<Kellogg Co.
Roth<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Freiah Gersten.
Schein<same.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Johnson<Cirker.
Twomey<Westcott Ex.
Greenfield<Beadleston & Woerz.
Gabriel<Dreyfus.
Charnowitz<Spenadel.
O'Donovan<Huber.
Larre<Aquiliasi.
Hymovitz<Kirshenbaum.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Darcy<Whelan Goldberg, (2 acts.)
Harney<Case T Mach Co.
Herrity<Bing.
Alta<Cucco.
Margolis<Sarasohn.
Cummings<N Y Pneu Service.
Case on.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Spaduzzi<NY Con Ry.
Cooney<Purcy Con.
Gibbons<Gilfinch.
Johnston<Univ'l M T.
Dickstein<Schuiman.
Landers<Terry & T.
Ambrosino<Steinert.
S Webber<Litwin.
C Webber<same.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jacobsen<C I & B RR.
Mesmer<Katz.
Hart<Stern Bros.
Franklin<Friedman.
Miller<Cohn.
Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bredaky<Lyons.
Orbath<Spleichnae.
W Lewis<same.
F Lewis<same.
Eager<Vreneadorf.
Pfeil<Pitts Cons' Co.
Worth<B H RR.
Rattner<Kilsen.
Thomasey<Mitchell Motor Co.
Blum<Grumpelt.
Holt<Nas Elec RR.
Marcus<Bklyn Qu. Co.
Deapola<Motor Taxicab.
Clear.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saffir<Greenbaum.
Jennie O'Hara<New Amstd Gas Co.
John O'Hara<same.
Enock<S Av Coach.
Andreas<Connors.
Mannino<Buckley.
Boudreau<Linch.
McGurk<Hoe.
McGurk<R Hoe & Co.
Terhune<N Y, N H & H RR.
Doherty<Con. Gas. Co.
Sweet<Linch.
Pfrisle<Southard.
McGrath<Blumstein.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Farley<Hollingsworth, Williams<Williams.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
Herreshoff<Am & B Mfg Co.
CNY<Farrell Con Co.
Costea<Costea.
Farley<Simon.
Maxim Hat<Pub Bk.
Wolfson<Am Dr Syn.
La Sala<Friedman.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Ryan<Bank of Commerce.
Rich Pr<Albright.
Siebert<Erie RR.
Ellington<Lederer.
Leonard<Montague.
Moghabghab<Sherman & Sons Co.
Farley<Bronx But. & Hotel Co.
Morris<Anderson.
Strauss<Hach.
Israel<Skelny.
Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mers<Haas.
Hasbrouck<Gallagher.
Carroll<Bradley.
Fed Trust Co<Carberry
Bostwick<Burke & Sons.
Noah<Bowery S Bk.
Same<Bk for Sav.
Wegmann<Hearn Con.
Gressing<Muskal Sales.
Pac Court Co<Beck.
Fleischman<Goets.
Coe<Katz.
Lewis<Barnett Bros.
Astor Mtge<Tenney.
Mitchell<Boyer.
State Bank<Aachen & M F J.
Montgomery<Skinner.
Lorence<Roach.
Schachtel<Miles.
Rogers<Ferris.
Weidenfeld<Power.
Lorence<Roach.
Silberstein<Anable.
Watson<Ross.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
The Mayor &c<NY C RR.
Case<Walters.
NY Inst. &c<CNY.
Hoyt<Schoutaden.
Nielsen<Century H Co
Goldberg<Wiener.
Barry<Prudential Ins.
Bouit Co<Bassett.
V Loewers Gambrinus Brew<Greenwald.
Jenkins<Tilyou.
Heitz<Sonnenblum.
H Schachet & Son<Lieberman.
Same<Kapilowitz.
Same<Goldstein.
Marks<28 St Co.
Hill<Trogerlith Tile.
Harrison<C, C, C & St L Ry.
Shepard M C Co<Oakland M C Co.
Lesser<Mutual Life In Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—MacArthur Bros Co<CNY.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Edward B Winslow, Kate B Winslow, Julia A M Mitchell,

S.—Wills for probate. Elise M Strauss, Isaac Lipschitz, Anton Mannheimer.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estate John J Caprio, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Richard R Vernon.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I., Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Levy<Hilton.
Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
Emp City G<38 W 59 St.
N Y Lub Oil<Manchester Garage.
Bigelow<Yarnish Co<Wyrchinske.
Griffin<King.
Maher<Typhoon Fan.
Saphier<Pierrat Film.
Fitzenberg<Fauber.
Myer, Strasburger & Co.<Friedman.
King<Coney.
Blumberg<Cohen.
Northern Bank<Lowenstein.
Lempert<Barrett.
Siegel<Bloom.
Bandler<Newark Ohio Furn.
Godfrey<W S Laundry Machy Co.
Berenstein<Weiss.
Maier<Newman.
Gordon<Sacco Bros.
Turley<Bishop.
Int Bridg Co<Katzenstein.
Hyman Co<Cohn.
Schrager<Becker.
Mitchell<Scarl.

Taniguchi<Yamashita.
Tanguera<same.
Same<Barse.
Mackey & Coy<Barse.
Gribben<Carr.
Nelson<CarpenterB&H
Hinton<Ryan Con.
Mahoney<Lehman.
NY, E'klyn & M B Ry <CNY.
Re Pritchard, (Kruse.)
Davidson<Termini.
Aronowitz<Newman.
Pines<Novick.
Earle<Earle.
Cohn<Goldberg.
Blanke<Scott.
Re Gross, (Polish M Assc.)
Olsen<Stout.
Allaire, W & Co<Norton.
Rosser<Palatial H B.
Liperi<McQuade S.
Traino<same.
Am Scand F'dn<Kinney.
Sacco<Bros.
Sam<same.
Stoopack<Feinstein.
Hayes<Casquini.
Converse<CNY.
Rohlehnfeldt<same.
Troiano<Galiasso.
Field<McBride.
De Kalb Hold<Madison Theatre.
Drescher<Drescher.

Gaglio<same.
Mullin<Bruno.
Skilling<B U M RR.
Stakas<Gair Co.
Casey<Motsler.
Delitto<Stabile.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Pashinsky.
Gebert.
Smolens.
Engel.
Holmes.
Carey.

Giordano.
Sonne.
Simonovitch.
Rasch.
Reynolds.
Brummer.

PART III.—Kapper J.—Trials at 10 A. M.

Myers<Myers.
Same Con<McGuire
Levin-Kronenberg<Harbor V Const.
De Cava<De Cava.
Cowen<Pattberg.
Palmero<Palmero.
Edelman<Hirsch.

Brighton-ry-Sea<CNY.
Dennis<Dennis.
Harlin<Ger Sav Bk.
Texas Co<Monawk G.
Ferraro<Ferraro.
Palmer<Morgan Drug Co.
Hairston<Hairston.

Highest number reached, 1046.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Reitmeier<Thom.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Cahill<B H RR.
Benson<B, Q C & S RR.
Rothenhausen<Burger et al.
Tratner<B H RR.
Aswald<Geanens.
Mulcahy<Smith et al.
Miller<Heidelbach.
Voges<Miner.
Frey<B, Q C & S RR.
Gorman<CNY.
O'Brien Bros<3d Av Rty.
Kearns<Degnon Cont.
Klarmann<Pedrick.
Goelicke<Lehigh V St Co et al.
Caulfield<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Erickson<Clarke.

Schaminski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Osbeck<B H RR.
Kruska<Brody.
Solomon<Nelson et al.
Butler<Cont I Wks.
MacReynolds<C I & B RR (2 acts.)
Dirlam<CNY et al.
Hoffman<Goldberg.
Lipshitz<Angelo & ano.
Barnes<Weis & Z.
Hand<Gruber.
Bergstrom<Nas RR.
Lord<Int R T.
Grimm<Randall.
Wiser<Nas RR.
Auer<Leggett (3 acts.)
Zemaitis<B, Q C & S RR (2 acts.)
Davis<Nas RR.
Kratchinian<B H RR.
Mulcahy<At Stvdg (3 acts.)
Sharlun<same.

Cases where, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Barber<Rosenweig.
Domingo<Kreger.
Epstein<Union Holds.
Kopp<Bigall.
O'Connal<Schaffner.
Gerleides<Jamison.

Fischler<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fortunoff<Nas RR.
McCormack<B, Q Co & S RR.
Slos<B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Wills of:

Josephine Viering.
Catherine Remma.
Elisabeth Bohm.
Mary A. Firck.
H Hoffenheimer.
Anna Meyer.
Joseph Peck.
John O'Connor.
D Maujer McLaughlin
Acctg in estates of:
William Trimble.
Samuel Lipman.
A M Kutner.
David Kutner.
Sylvester Ross.

Lydia Foster.
William E Adamson.
Adelheid Wohsjen.
William Mentz.
John S Trescortin.
Thomas Cady.
Dominick Madero.
Estates of:
Anna E Gumpel.
John Rooney.
Ferd Wessel.
Keneston Infants.
Henry Sterling.
Alfred Adams.
Emma V Reid.
Elisa Meehan.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of:
Emma M Brown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Farley<White Plains Rys<South Brooklyn Argus Pub Co.
Wright<Clark.

Tammany<Backhout.
Lomasney<Bent.
Sherman<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Tholin<Rinschede, Robinson Taylor's Oh! Clifford, Theatrical Enterprise

Duer<The Standard Gas Light Co.
Hoose<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co.
Carpenter<Swigger.
Bagley<N Rochelle Hospital Ass'n.
Robinson<Hudson P Rose Co.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Hearn<West Elec R R Co.
Fiorance<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Horan<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Romar<Cahill.
Same<Cushman.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Monsers<Roberts.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R Co.
Wagner<Rice.
Jarvis<Rosemont Realty Co.
Mohr<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Kessler<Keller.
Wilderchik<Silliman.
Tobin<Yonkers Elec L & Power Co.
Melino<Pitts Con Co.
Riggio<N Y Rys Co.
Riggio<N Y Rys Co.
Sheftel<Yonk's RR Co.
Sheftel<Yonk's RR Co.
Doerr<NYC & H R R R Co.
Cubbon<Rogers.
Lilley<Yonkers R R.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Warner<Cavanaugh.
Oldakowska<Schneider
Canesi<Farrell.
Bolden<NYC & H R R Co.
Thornton<Lander.
Stone<Posner.
Kaufman<Posner.
Cruickshank<Comstock.

Lauderman<Yonkers R R Co.
Rochelle Park<Kellock.
Gerritty<Keys.
Duell<Ewest.
Di Henry's<Thomas.
Brandt<Rodrigues.
Vallario<Eiseman.
Wendler<Coleman.
Kyellmark<Coleman.

De Fago<Vitagliano.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Petrillo<Fucci.
Bolton<Hibbard<Eberspacher.
Gengenbach<Vil of Elmsford.
Vasey<Greib.

Hearn<West Elec R R Co.
Fiorance<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Horan<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Romar<Cahill.
Same<Cushman.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Van Vorst<Carpenter.
Monsers<Roberts.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R Co.
Wagner<Rice.
Jarvis<Rosemont Realty Co.
Mohr<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Kessler<Keller.
Wilderchik<Silliman.
Tobin<Yonkers Elec L & Power Co.
Melino<Pitts Con Co.
Riggio<N Y Rys Co.
Riggio<N Y Rys Co.
Sheftel<Yonk's RR Co.
Sheftel<Yonk's RR Co.
Doerr<NYC & H R R Co.
Cubbon<Rogers.
Lilley<Yonkers R R.

Caldwell<The Underhill Rly Co.
R Young Bros Lumber Co<Curtis.
Hamilton<Ward.
Jones<Brown et al.
Barbieri<The Sun Solfrano Soc.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.

Garnardella<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Garnardella<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Lyons<Aranac Athletic Ass'n.
Lioto<Tedesco.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Miller & Co<Von Raite
Goldowsky<Abendroth.
Cerussi<NY, NH & H RR Co.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Warner<Cavanaugh.
Oldakowska<Schneider
Canesi<Farrell.
Bolden<NYC & H R R Co.
Thornton<Lander.
Stone<Posner.
Kaufman<Posner.
Cruickshank<Comstock.

De Fago<Vitagliano.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Petrillo<Fucci.
Bolton<Hibbard<Eberspacher.
Gengenbach<Vil of Elmsford.
Vasey<Greib.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

McCorry & an<Wiarda.
Comlossy, an infant<L I RR.
Riechers, as admr.<T Burkhardt, Inc.
Hofacker<Int R T.
Haas<Wright & ano.
Witte<NY & Q Co Ry.
Nussbaum<Ritkin.
Mandell<Burns.

Ryan<L I RR.
Frost<NY & N S Ir. Rada<Dry.
Clemmetsen, an infant<Welin Mar Equip.
Mimno, an infant<Neptune Mat Co.
Murphy<Hartwell.
Ferraro<Katz.
Cunningham<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Liddell, as admr.<Krafft.
Matley<L I RR.
Bedell<same.
Gay<same.
Powers<Baumert et al.
Smith<CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.

Walling<Com Adv A.
Lusterman, as admr<Balson.
Coffin, an infant<Stone.
Benny<Bradley Con.
Riggio<San Con Steel
Smith; as admx<I R T
Nolting, an infant<Corcoran, F & Co.
Smith<CNY.

Herman<Dunbar et al.
Flanagan, as admx<Huner.
Doremus<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Liddell, as admx<Krafft.
Matley<L I RR.
Bedell<same.
Gay<same.
Powers<Baumert et al.

Highest number reached, 775.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fox<Elsert.
Bulling<CNY & Q Ry.
Torto<Mullen.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Farrell<Le Comp et al.
Killen<B H RR.
Coppola<same.
Liedel<Lion Varnish.

Koster<C I & B Ry.
Schorer<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Fischer<Weber.
Pedicini<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Williams, an infant<NY & Q Co Ry.

Highest number reached, 100.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARR, JAMES S., (Jan. 14;) no realty; personalty, $2,500; to Jennie Barr Saidler, $10; William Barr, $2,490.

BURNS, CLARENCE A., (Nov. 9, 1914;) realty, $100; personalty estimated at $5,000; all to Maria E. Burns.

HAINES, GEORGE AUGUSTINE, (Jan. 5;) realty none; personalty upward to $30,000; to Mrs. Charles H. Jey, C. Reddington Jey, Benjamin Jey, Ellen Gray, Judith Field, Armistead Peter, Jr., Lewis G. Hale, Olive L. Coolidge, and Frances J. Brewer, $1,000 each; Mary Ellen Hayes, about $23,000; Mrs. Anna Peter, residuary, value unknown.

JOSEPH, ANNIE, (Jan. 10;) realty over $10,000; personalty about $100; to Home of the Daughters of Jacob, $300; residuary value unknown to Gussie Meyer, Louis and Irving J. Joseph.

MANNHEIMER, Anton, (Jan. 15;) no realty; personalty over $10,000; Victor and Albert Mannheimer, $1,000 each; residue of unknown value divided between Bettie Rosenberg, Esther Saltzman, Ruth Rosenberg, Grace Rosenberg, and Viola Mayhaum.

MILLER, HENRY, (Jan. 6;) entire estate to charity; details elsewhere.

MINZESHEIMER, CLARA, (Jan. 5;) realty, $5,000; personalty, $7,500; residuary, value unknown, to Leon, Frederick, and Max Minzesheimer, and Rachel Wiener, Hannah Gotthelf, Addie Blum, and Josephine Kaufman.

MONTGOMERY, RACHEL CHANDLER, (Dec. 31, 1914;) realty about $2,000; personalty about $4,000; to Theodora Quinn and Consuelo Bein Chandler about $3,000 each.

PAUSE, MAX, (Jan. 6;) no realty; personalty about $1,000; Sidonia Pause, about $1,000.

PFLIEGER, ALOIS, (Dec. 25, 1914;) no realty; personalty $1,900; residuary, value unknown, to Alois, Frank, and Philip Pflieger, and Emma Rosa.

ROTH, LOUIS, (Jan. 6;) realty, $250; personalty, $1,000; all to Mary C. May.

SEASONGOOD, LEWIS, (Nov. 25, 1915;) realty over $10,000, personalty same; details elsewhere.

SHEPPARD, MARY B., (Jan. 4;) realty, $1,800; personalty, $3,800; all to George Henry Sheppard.

SMITH, MARY ANN, (Nov. 19, 1914;) no realty; personalty, $900; John Fay, $100; Patrick J. Fay, $251; Patrick J. Monogue, $25; Rose Cannon and Katherine Boyce, each one-half residue.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Capt. E. M. Reeve, 28 Inf., from treatment Reed Hosp., to his regt.

Capt. C. C. Marshall, Jr., Q. M. C., to Ft. Caswell, N. C., on official business, then to his station.

1st Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., from 30 Co. to Ft. Monroe, Va., until March 1 for detailed service and assignment to a Co. on that date.

Capt. F. L. Wells, 26 Inf., to duty with Michigan militia.

Capt. J. M. Robins, C. E., in addition to his other duties, will report to comdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for duty as asst. to the Dept. Engineer.

Capt. H. C. Fiske, C. E., from Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 28, to Vicksburg, Miss., for duty.

Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C., to Kenosha, Wis., official business, then to his station.

Capt. J. C. Ohnstad, C. A. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., vice Major J. M. Williams, C. A. C.

1st Lt. T. W. Penrose, M. R. C., now at Ft. Duchesne, Utah, to Fort Sam Houston for temp. duty in Southern Dept.

Orders Jan. 15 amended to read: Name of Capt. F. L. Dengler, C. A. C., to detached Jan. 15, and name C. Biscoe removed. Capt. Biscoe is assigned to 11th Co.

Navy Orders.

Capts. C. P. Plunkett, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and A. S. Halstead, Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Jan. 26, to Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Comdr. W. M. Taylor, the Buffalo, to command the Baltimore.

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Comfort, the South Carolina, Jan. 24, to recrtg. station, Indianapolis.

Lt. (jg) R. Frankenberger, the Buffalo, to the Baltimore as navigator.

Jr. Lt. L. V. J. Dizon, the Buffalo, to temp. duty the St. Louis.

Ens. R. T. Young, S. E. Bray, F. Welden, and E. W. Cole, the Buffalo, to temp. duty the St. Louis, and T. M. Searles, the Louisiana, to the Worden.

P. Surgn. E. V. Valz, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Hosp.

A. Paymaster S. Hempstone, to Washington (D. C.) Yard.

Civil Engr. L. F. Bellinger, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to naval station, Cavite, March 8.

Chf. Machst. R. Jeffares, the North Carolina, to home, wait orders.

Mach. D. Donaldson, the Tallahassee, to North Carolina.

Pay Clerks C. A. Miley and J. O'Reilly, appointed to the Washington.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Tonedah, at Washington; Delaware and Cyclops, at Lobos Island; Uncas, at Charleston; Sobanon, at Norfolk; Yorktown, at San Diego; Glacier, at Mare Island.

Sailed: Rocket, Washington for Indian Head and Norfolk; Tennessee, Jaffa for Alexandria, and the South Dakota, San Francisco for Bremerton.

On arrival of the South Dakota at Bremerton, the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Pac. Sea Frontier.

The Cheyenne, H-1, and H-3, now at San Francisco, will proceed on Jan. 21 to Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...7:30 | Sun sets...5:02 | Moon sets...10:42

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
235 Lexington Ave. (25th St.)
Send for Prospectus. No Solicitors.

HOW TO GET FOREIGN TRADE.
EXPORTING! Practical suggestions how to begin, conduct, and hold foreign trade; 15 lectures by specialists, with discussions of interest to manufacturers, exporters, bankers, and shippers, etc.; Monday evenings, beginning January 25th. Send for information and FREE PASS to first and opening lecture.
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SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO. Tailors
Specials—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
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DESKS, Office Furniture & Fixtures — Big Bargains.
WILSON OFFICE FURNITURE COMPANY,
22 E. 21st St., Bet. Broadway & Fourth Av.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
CASH OR CREDIT CATALOG
L.W. SWEET & Co. 170 Bway. 36 Park Row

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York, in the matter of LEOPOLD MAY, Bankrupt. No. 20613. Notice of sale at auction.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 539 Broadway, N. Y. City, on February 3, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
The property to be sold consists of certain office fixtures, consisting of a safe, an old roll top desk, table, chairs, and other miscellaneous office fixtures, also a small stock of stationery, consisting of pens, pencils, inks, etc.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.
New York, January 19, 1915.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of JACOB GLASH and HERMAN LASK, trading as GLASH & LASK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 90 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, suits, pants, vests, fixtures, etc.
ROBERT H. STRAHAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM KALBFELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of corsets, gloves, and hosiery.
CALVIN S. HUNTER, Trustee.

CHARLES GINSBURG, Attorney for Trustee, 258 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE H. FEIL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of *J. F. PIERSON, JR. & CO.*, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, filing cabinets, rugs, etc.
RALPH WOLF, Receiver.

STANCHFIELD & LEVY, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Pine St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of GINGOLD & SHEFFER.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 147 W. 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of furs, fur coats, scarfs, muffs, fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Rector St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SARAH MORRIS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 100 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' and children's cloaks, suits, dresses, fixtures, etc.
SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
MEYER MIHALOWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RAFAEL A. GRAU, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Rafael A. Grau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SYNDICATE NECKWEAR CO. Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20947.
A petition in bankruptcy, has been filed against Syndicate Neckwear Co. and a meeting of Creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2nd day of February A. D. 1915 at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated January 18 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 20972.—In Bankruptcy.—STANDARD SAND & GRAVEL CO. Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Standard Sand & Gravel Co., are hereby given notice that on January 16th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, January 29th, 1915, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated, New York, January 19th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, No. 21016 in Bankruptcy. CHARLES V. PANETTIERI, Bankrupt.
Charles V. Panettieri was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 5, 1915 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 30, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORMSER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISIDOR WORMSER, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 32 William St., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of August, 1914. ANGIE L. WORMSER, Executrix.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attys. for Executrix, 32 William St., N. Y. City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investment Deals in Upper Manhattan Apartments—$60,000 West Seventy-seventh Street Residence Sold—Bronx Buyers—New Owner for Former McComb Estate at Dobbs Ferry.

The upper Manhattan apartment house section furnished a good investment deal yesterday in the sale of the new five-story building known as the Haven Cliff, at 92 Haven Avenue, by the Filrose Construction Company, Philip Krulewitch, President. The structure covers a plot 86 by 100 on the west side of the avenue, about opposite 171st Street and although only recently completed is fully rented. It has been held at $135,000.

In the same locality title has just been taken by Otto R. Hartmann of Yonkers to the six-story apartment on the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 183rd Street, 102.5 by 141.7 and irregular, from the Riverside Viaduct Realty Company, Joseph Newman, President. It was erected a short time ago at an estimated cost of $300,000.

$60,000 West Side Residence Sale.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 337 West Seventy-seventh Street, near Riverside Drive, owned by Elisha P. Cronkhite, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs to a client for occupancy. It covers a plot 20 by 102.2 and has been held at $60,000. The house was built several years ago for the recent owner by Harvey Murdock from plans by C. V. H. Gilbert and was then regarded as one of the best residences on the west side.

West Side Apartment Traded.

The J. & C. Realty Company, of which William Y. Jack is President, has purchased from the Brown Weiss Realties the Sharon, a six-story apartment occupying a lot 25.11 by 95 on the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 100th Street.

In part payment the buyer gave 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 98.9, adjoining the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue. J. L. Evans negotiated the trade.

Sale on Washington Heights.

Duff & Brown Company have sold for Alexander Duff the four-story two-family dwelling 565 West 183d Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Pepe & Bro. have sold for the Maybelle Realty Company, to Joseph Malaspina, premises 1,118 First Avenue, a five-story brick tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 95. The property will be held as an investment.

A Recent Buyer.

The Brown-Weiss Realties are the buyers of the two private dwellings 253 and 255 West Ninety-third street, sold Monday by Joseph Marks.

Site for New Bronx Apartment.

As a site for a new six-story elevator apartment house the J. & J. Realty Corporation, James F. McCarty, President, purchased through E. Osborne Smith a plot 75 by 100 on the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and 179th Street.

The corner lot was sold for Lowenfeld & Feinberg, and the adjoining fifty feet for the United Real Estate & Trust Company. Ground will be broken at once for the new structure.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Helena Realty Company, Inc., Nos. 763-5 and 767-9 East 138th street, near the Southern Boulevard, the two six-story new-law tenements, with four families on a floor, each on a lot 37.6 by 100, to an investor.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Arthur A. Weyers the northeast corner of Bronx *Boulevard* East and Reiss Place, a plot comprising about five and a half lots.

Brooklyn.

James M. Hawley sold for Henry Reinhardt 302 Onderdonk Avenue, corner of Hart Street, a two-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 102, to Louis Wuebber.

$75,000 Country Estate Sold.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold Rowsley House, the eleven-acre estate of the late Mrs. Ray H. Winsten, formerly the J. Scott McComb property, at Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson. The property has a frontage of 1,000 feet on Broadway, and contains a large stone dwelling, stable, garage, greenhouses, and cottage. It is near the estates of Henry Villard, F. Q. Brown, the Misses Master's School, Andrew C. Fields, and Walston H. Brown. The holding price of the estate was $75,000.

Westchester County.

At Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates, Royal C. Coleman has added additional land to his last week's purchase of a large plot on Greenacres Avenue. He is preparing to erect a $12,000 residence.

Don R. Almy of New York City has just purchased two plots adjoining those of Mr. Coleman on Greenacres Avenue.

Mrs. J. C. Norton has purchased two lots on Fairview Avenue, Nepperhan Heights, on which she intends to build a brick bungalow one and a half stories high.

$10,000 Deal at Montclair, N. J.

Hughes & Whitby, in conjunction with Moore & Wyckoff of New York City, have sold for cash 214 feet of street frontage on the westerly side of Elm Street, Montclair, N. J., running 200 feet back and through to Orange Road, for Percy Ingalls of the Public Service Corporation to an investor. The entire amount involved is $10,000.

Another Harlem Apartment House Lease.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Market Realty Company to Cohn Brothers for a term of years the Colonial Court apartment at 2,819 to 2,823 Eighth Avenue. The aggregate rental involved is $234,000. The six-story elevator apartment at 619 to 625 West 127th Street was leased for a long term of years on Monday.

Leases.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Dr. Thomas J. Harris, his residence at Heathcote, Scarsdale, to Edward H. Rosenbaum.

Herbert A. Sherman has rented to the Algonquin Printing Company the store and basement at 71 Worth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Co. and M. & L. Hess have leased the seventh floor of the new 16-story Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, containing about 20,000 square feet, to Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, to be used for one of the leasing company's departments. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

The Greeley Square Realty Company has leased the store on the Broadway side of the Hotel Bartholdi, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, for the Robard Realty Co. to C. Russo.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed for the owner a loan of $38,000 on the four story dwelling, No. 117 West Fifty-seventh Street; for the owner, a loan of $52,000 on the four-story dwelling, No. 117 East Seventy-first Street, and for the owner, a loan of $84,500 on the five-story apartment, No. 64 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Realty Notes.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce has taken an office in the New Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, which will be open by Feb. 1. The office will be open from 8:30 in the morning to 5:30 in the evening.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction today at the Vesey Street Salesroom, two building plots in Long Island City, on the west side of Hulst Street and the East Side of Locust Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 137, n s, 25.9 ft n of 20th St, 23.2x113, 12-story loft and store building; leasehold; Eugene Higgins against Henry Corn et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $106,378.46; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

115th St, 27-29 West, n s, 344.2 ft w of 5th Av, 76.4x100.11, three-story hall; Rachel Herrman against Johanna Herrstadt, individually and as executrix et al.; H. T. Randall, attorney; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $37,468; taxes, &c., $1,200; subject to two mortgages aggregating $34,000; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

Market St, 87, w s, 40.6 ft s of Cherry St, 20x51, five-story tenement and stores; Monash Elsig against Israel Jacobson et al.; K. C. & M. V. McDonald, attorneys; G. F. Roesch, referee; due, $10,067.41; taxes, &c., $96.65; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

133d St, 115 West, n s, 166.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. C. Wilmerding et al., executors, against Rachel Lederer et al., Action 1; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; T. O. Strong, referee; due, $8,649.52; taxes, &c., $615.92; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

133d St, 117 West, n s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; same against same, Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $8,649.52; taxes, &c., $652.49; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

South St, 187, n w corner of James St, 36.2x21.11, four-story tenement and stores; A. L. Colman against Julia Volckhausen et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; J. M. Schoenfeld, referee; due, $10,680.81; taxes, &c., $125; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Company.

Riverdale Av, e s, 130.4 ft s of 259th St, 35.4 x100, three-story dwelling; J. P. Tighe against C. M. Walters et al.; R. E. & A. J. Prime, attorneys; E. R. Eckley, referee; partition; to H. C. Demorest for $2,200.

By Joseph P. Day.

Alexander Av, 126, e s, 100 ft s of 134th St, 20x80.6, Action 2, four-story tenement and stores; Colleges Point Savings Bank against Frederic Bierhoff et al., executors and trustees; F. S. Rauber, attorney; Alexander Kaelin, referee; due, $7,671.85; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

Alexander Av, 128, e s, 80.6 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x80.6, Action 3, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,671.85; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $5,600.

Alexander Av, 130, e s, 61 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x80.6, Action 4, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,368.02; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Alexander Av, 132, e s, 41.6 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x80.6, Action 5, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,368.02; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

Madison Ave, 1,959 and 1,961, n e corner of 125th St, 119.5x72.8x irregular, 4 3-story office and store buildings and 4-story dwelling; Jas. Warburg et al., trustees, &c, against Roy Solomon et al.; Stroock & S., *attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $15,149.77; taxes, &c, $3,628.63.*

By Joseph P. Day.

59th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 280 ft w of 24 Ave, 25x100.4, 2 3-story dwellings; R. L. Fisher et al., executors and trustees, against R. M. Montgomery et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; H. F. Rabbe, referee; due, $16,080.35; taxes, &c, $425.54.

149d St, 256 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Ave, 25x99.11; 6-story tenement and stores; Hermine Debrovsky against S. S. Kapian et al.; Morris Cukor, attorney; Adolph Stern, referee; due, $22,531.26; taxes, &c, $584.88.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Tee Taw Ave, n e corner of 188th St, 105x 53.10x irregular, 3-story brick dwelling; also Tee Taw Ave, s e corner of Park View Place, 150x144x irregular, 7 3 and 2 story brick dwellings; M. S. Croxson against M. Montgomery & Co. et al.; G. Hutcher, attorney; Lee Phillip, referee; due, $5,575.11; taxes, &c, $11,259.24; subject to prior mortgage of $75,000.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.
By J. H. Mayers.

White Plains Road, n w corner of 230th St, 114.10x80.1; F. A. Sondheim against Owen et al.; Schwartzmann & S., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $9,298.27; taxes, &c., $822.17.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Jerome Av, n w corner 183d St, for a one-story brick store, 50x100; American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, owners; G. A. Sumner, 989 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $12,000.

Arthur Av, w s, 439.65 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story brick store and tenement, 50x 114.16, and 50x95; Vico Realty Co., Pasquale Gargullo, 47 Jay St, President, owner; M. W. Del Guadio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 44, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x 65.7; Reciprocity Realty Co. to Rose Weiss, 208 East 174th St, Sept. 14; attorney, B. Dragenberg, 115 Forsyth St. $100
BEDFORD ST, e s, 58.10 ft s of Downing St, 38.11x76.1x irregular; Marietta Bagarozy to Battista Larala, 9 King St, (mtg $34,150,) Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100
COLUMBUS AV, 973, e s, 25.11 ft s of 208th St, 25x100; Ada M. Ramos et al. to Nancy J. Kennard, 205 West 147th St, correction deed, all liens, Dec. 31 ..... $100
RIVERSIDE TERRACE, Lot 46, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates, 50x199.3; Buena Vista Av.-Chelsea Realty Co. to Leo Schloss, 109 West 113th St, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $1
5TH ST, 317 East, n s, 191.4 ft e of Avenue D, 26.3x97; Max Borck et al. to Kathleen Laber, 317 East 4th St, all title, quitclaim, correction deed, Sept. 30, 1914; attorney, Isadore Apfel, 1320 Broadway $1
19TH ST, 423 to 427 West, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 50x75; William W. Owens and another to O. S. J. Realty Co., 93 Nassau St, Jan. 15; attorneys, Latson, T. & P., 32 John St. $1
71ST ST, 25 West, n s, 294.7 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Alfred Vondermuhll to Antonio Stella, 214 East 16th St, Jan. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
121ST ST, 244 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, (foreclosure Jan. 13;) Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Charles Friedman and Mountain Av, West Orange, N. J., and Louis A. Cerf Lloyd, 2d., Montclair, N. J., as commissioner of Frank I. Hernsheim, plaintiff, Jan. 15; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $7,200
133D ST, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ellen McGuire to Greater Cities Investing Co., 256 Broadway, (mtg $16,280,) Jan. 14; attorney, J. C. McIntire, 1,127 Avenue G, Brooklyn $1
148D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Minnie Heyman to Louisa Diesenman, 253 West 143d St, quitclaim, Jan. 15; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St. $1
188D ST, 565 West, n s, 180 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Alexander D. Duff to Elizabeth Davis, 249 West 22d St, (mtg $13,500,) all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av. $1
1ST AV, 997, w s, 60.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x 80; Sam Harris to Fannie Harris, 16 Devoe St, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,500,) Jan. 16; attorney, Louis J. Jacobson, 343 Grand St, Brooklyn $100
2D AV, 655, n w s, 49.4 ft s w of 20th St, 24.8x100; Isaac Geverts to Mary Zalka, 238 East 51st St, ¼ part, (mtg $16,700,) Jan. 18; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $1
5TH AV, e s, 61.2 ft s of 120th St, 37.8x 100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Matterhorn Realty Co., Inc., 31 Nassau St, b. and s., Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
8TH AV, 2,123-25, s w corner of 116th St, 50.7x100; Sarah Alexander, widow, et al., heirs, &c., of Joseph M. Alexander, to 2,123-2,125 8th Av. Co., 320 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) Jan. 18; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway. $100
8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 20x100; Hy. Rosenberg to Jacob Westheimer, 946 Summit Av, St. Paul, Minn., (mtg $21,000,) all liens, Nov. 18, 1914; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St. $1

Bronx.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park, 407.8x irregular; Henry F. Sammtar to Morris Hilder, 28 West 86th St, and another, Dec. 30, 4914; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & F., 27 William St. $1
BROOK AV, e w corner of Kinderman Place, 50x90; Julius Kindermann, Jr., et al. to Manderkin Building Co., 1,849 Brook Av, Jan. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St. $1
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 107.11 ft n of 158th St, 50.3x130x50.3x130; George Tremberger to McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., 1,902 Marion Av, Jan. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Nanette L. Schnaider to same, Jan. 15; attorney same. $1
SAME PROPERTY; Margarethe Stein to same, Jan. 14; attorney same. $1
CONCORD AV, s e corner of 151st St, 175.7x 94; Thomas Mulligan to Freeminstreet Co., Inc., 1,474 Shakespeare Av, Jan. 15, (mtg $18,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
DECATUR AV, s e, 235.6 ft s of 208th St, 25x112.6; Annie Sponheimer to Raphael Link, 3,155 Decatur Av, Jan. 18, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100
ELSMERE PLACE, n e corner of Marmion Av, 96.3x100; Lillian Friedman to Grand Boulevard Holding Corp., 35 Nassau St, Jan. 15, (mtg $62,500;) attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100
HEATH AV, s e corner of 230th St, runs n 80 to n e of 230th St x e 224.2 to Nathalie Av x s 80 to s s of 230th St x w 235 to beginning; Rose Nathan et al. to Harry Fried and another, 1 West 93d St, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1
INTERVALE AV, 903 and 905, w s, 50x100; Angel Construction, Inc., to Henry Greenspan, 351 West 114th St, Jan. 19, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway. $100
LORING PLACE, e s, 466.11 ft n of Hall of Fame Terrace, 127.11x irregular; William E. Smith to Oscar T. Mackay, 165 West 81st St., Jan. 8; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $1
LOT 75, map of Neill estate; George McCaulan to Rosalie Sinsheimer, 2,020 Washington Av, Jan. 13; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100
LOT 306, amended map of Mapes estate; Pietro Viscardi et al to Garton Boyd, 515 West 110th St, Jan. 16; attorney, Edw. McK. Whiting, 56 Pine St. $1
NATHALIE AV, w s, w corner of 230th St, 112.6x30 to n s of 230th St x 112.6x30; also Heath Av, s e corner of 230th St, runs 80 to n s of 230th St x 112.6 x 30 x 112.6; also Heath Av, s w corner of 230th St, runs 80 to centre line of 230th St x 100.7x 80x100.7; Martha Roman to Leo Fried et al., 229 West 78th St, Dec. 28, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY; Harry Fried et al. to Rosalie Sinsheimer, 2,020 Washington Av, Dec. 30, 1914; same attorney. $100
SAME PROPERTY; Rosalie Sinsheimer to George McCaughan, 3 6th St, Weehawken, N. J., (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 14; same attorney $100
TOMPKINS ST, Lot 37, map of 126 lots, a subdivision of Plot 23 on map of Clason's Point, 25x100; Lena Bessel to Rosie Lafata, 316 South 5th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1913, (mtg $400;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
TOMPKINS ST, Lots 37 and 38, same map, 50x100; Bessie Block to same, Jan. 12, (mtg $800;) attorney same. $100
SAME PROPERTY; Rosie Lipaitz to Joseph Ferro, 346 East 104th St, Jan. 12, (mtg $800;) attorney same. $100
VYSE AV, 1,502, e s, 50x100; Jackson Associates to Henry F. Linsmann, 2,480 Elm Place, Jan. 15, (mtg $42,000;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $100
WALES AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x105; Julius Kindermann, Jr., et al. to Manderkin Building Co., 1,949 Brook Av, Jan. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St. $1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Kinderman Place, 50x90; Julius Kinderman, Jr., et al. to Manderkin Building Co., 1,340 Brook Av, Jan. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St. $1
136TH ST, 533 East, n s, 25x100; John M. Bunte et al. to Anna C. H. Undutsch, 507 East 156th St, Jan. 18, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
150TH ST, n s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 118.5; John Gaudiosi to Maria Sauza, 301 East 150th St, Jan. 14; attorney, V. A. Pittaro, 590 Morris Av. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALL the undivided one-fifth part of all real property in the City of New York whereof Serena Rhinelander died seized, and generally all right, title and interest of parties of the first part therein. Philip Rhinelander and Adelaide K., his wife, to Lincoln Trust Co., 234 5th Av, 3 years, or sooner, dep. c., *Jan. 18; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.* $70,000
BEDFORD ST, e s, 58.10 ft s of Downing St, 38.11x—; Battista Larala to Marietta Bagarozy, 608 West 57th St, Jan. 2, (prior mtg $34,150,) 7 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway $11,000
LENOX AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 27x 75; Jacob Malatzky to Michael Caravatta, 101 West 81st St, Jan. 18, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway. $14,000
3D AV, 1,368, w s, 44.9 ft s of 78th St, 19.1x 99; Catherine A. Mulry and Benjamin H. McGlynn, Lawrence, L. I., to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, Jan. 19; attorney, party of the second part, 135 Broadway $5,000
6TH ST, e s, 65.2 ft s of 12th St, 37.8x100; Matterhorn Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $44,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to James P. Reilly, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn., (prior mtg $44,000,) due as per bond,) Jan. 19; attorney same. $1
8TH AV, s w corner of 115th St, 50.7x100; Sarah Alexander et al. to Lulu Weinstein, 1,184 Madison Av, Jan. 14, due Feb. 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway. $4,000
7187 ST, n s, 294.7 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Antonio Stella to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 18, due as per bond. $18,000
102D ST, w s, 277.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Gertrude L. Smith to Leo J. Smith, 116 East 101st St, Jan. 15, (mtg $46,900,) due as per statement filed; address party of the second part, 116 East 101st St. $100
114TH ST, n s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Abraham Lewis to Max Weissman, 54 West 114th St, Jan. 15, (mtg $14,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway. $2,250

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 197.9 ft n of 158th St, 50.3x130; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Louis Livingston, 54 Edgecombe Av, prior mtg $40,000, Jan. 16, due July 18, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000
ELSMERE PLACE, n e corner Marmion Av, 96.8x100; Grand Boulevard Holding Corporation to Abel King, 148 West 65th St, prior mtg $62,500, Jan. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Nassau St. $12,000
LOCUST AV, s s, 106.4 ft e of Daly Av, 51.4x180; Kath. Brodel to Marion D. Risse, 899 Locust Av, Jan. 15, 3 years; attorney, E. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av. $5,000
LOTS 714, 715, 743, 744, 764 to 767, map of Gleason property, Selina V. Giguere, to Rose M. Wile, 201 East 117th St, Jan. 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1,000
NATHALIE AV, s w corner 230th St, 80x irregular; also Heath Av, s e corner 230th St. 80x112.6; also Heath Av, s w corner 230th St, 30x100.7; Rosalie Sinsheimer to Harry Fried, 1 West 93d St, et al, Jan. 14, due Oct. 18, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000
WOODYCREST AV, s s, 28 ft s of 164th St, 27x100; Emily P. Kirkpatrick to Kathleen G. Turle, 34 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 42 William St. $8,000
136TH ST, 308 East, n s, 25x100.11; Anna C. H. Undutsch to John M. Bunte, Homer Lee Av, Queens, prior mtg $8,000, Jan. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELDRIDGE ST, 68, store and basement; Morris Dorff to Charles Friedman and another, 112 Forsyth St., 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Friedman Bros., 66 Eldridge St. $2,100
HOUSTON ST, 74 East, corner store; Tommaso La Matta to Israel Gellman and another, 74 East 11th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, B. Drachenberg, 115 Forsyth St. $360
106D ST, 227 East, store; Julius M. Cohen to Charles Glickman, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., Mount Vernon, N. Y. $300
122D ST, 402 East, all; Adolph G. Austin et al. to George Bockhaus Co., 1,854 Park Av; attorney, Jay Miller, 35 Nassau St. $120
3D AV, n e corner 133d St, store, and part of cellar; Max Weisel to Thomas O'Brien, 2,852 8th Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 140 Broadway $900
11TH AV, 892, store; Cornelius Tan to Arthur Patt, 114 43d St., Brooklyn, 2 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Bernard Drachenberg, 115 Forsyth St. $480

Bronx.

3D AV, 2,904, south store; George W. Fennell to Isadore Beaber, Bergen Av, n w corner of 152d St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Isadore Beaber, n w corner of Bergen Av and 152d St. $1,950
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,027, north store; Jacob Bokhoff to Nathan Streng, 1,027 Southern Boulevard, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. G. Bechmann, 1,053 Southern Bo

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Virginia storm of Monday night has moved to Lower St. Lawrence Valley, but another from Alberta has moved to Northern Illinois, and low pressure, therefore, will prevail over the eastern half of the country, with rains and snows, mostly snows, over the central and northern districts. There also were rains Monday night along the South Atlantic Coast and light snows Tuesday in the Northwest. In the West and Southwest the weather was fair with generally high but falling pressure.

It is considerably colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States, but with nearly normal temperatures, while in New England the temperatures are still abnormally high.

Over the interior of the country temperatures are also above seasonal average, except in the South. They have fallen considerably in the Northwest.

There will be snow Wednesday in the Lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and followed by generally fair weather Thursday, and there will also be rain or snow Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with continued unsettled weather on Thursday.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday except in the Northwest where there will be local snows Wednesday.

It will be colder Wednesday in New England and warmer Thursday in the Plains States and the Missouri Valley. Elsewhere temperatures will not change decidedly.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North, Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest. South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow or rains Wednesday, Thursday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey—Unsettled and colder Wednesday, probably snow. Thursday, partly cloudy.

New England—Unsettled and colder Wednesday; snow at night or on Thursday.

Western New York—Snow or rains Wednesday, Thursday, partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Local snows and colder Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
1 A. M.	22	56	4 P. M.	32	44
2 A. M.	22	56	6 P. M.	32	43
3 A. M.	30	62	8 P. M.	32	40
4 A. M.	35	46/11	P. M.	31	38

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29.94; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.40 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:30	602 W. 135 St.; Joseph Silver	Slight
7:16	S. S. Georgia, White Star Line, foot W. 18 St.	Slight
8:10	317 E. 85 St.; Paul Wallach	Slight
9:10	317 W. 125 St.; Gumpel & Levy, lighter	Slight
11:10	444 E. 62 St.; James Murphy	Slight
11:38	1,508 Charlotte St.; Morris Kohen	Slight
P.M.		
2:15	9 Pitt St.; Mary Dreisenstock	Slight
12:32	1,967 8 Av.; Leo Weinstein	Slight
1:16	619 W. 143d St.; Mrs. Cavanaugh	$2,000
10:45	Universal Ave., Corona, L. I.; Samuel Gold	Slight
5:35	Clinton St., David Lieberman	Slight
5:30	781 Melrose Av.; Jacob Zuckerman	Slight
8:30	64 E. 11 St.; D. Kroll	Not given
9:15	66 Forsyth St.; Rosenberg & Hash	Slight
10:30	228 E. 126 St.; G. Sherman	Slight
12:45	177 Pearl St.; Henderson & Korn	$2,500

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M. Jan. 18: Pat. J. A. Wilson, 145, on his own application, at $1,125 per annum. Appointed Jan. 7, 1892.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Jan. 20: Lieut. W. J. Colyer to 23d from Comr's office; assignment to duty in Chief Inspector's office discontinued; T. H. Meredith to 63d from 7th Insp. Dist., assignment to clerical duty discontinued; T. F. Hanley to 7th Insp. Dist. from 14th Insp. Dist., assignment to clerical duty continued; T. J. Mahoney to 63d Dist. from 63d, assigned to clerical duty; E. J. Quinn to Comr.'s office from 63d, assigned to duty in Chief Inspector's office; D. Sullivan from 59th to 60th from 59th, assigned to clerical duty; M. F. Haldane to 14th Insp. Dist. from 83d, assignment to clerical duty continued; R. J. Hubbard to 26th from 14th Insp. Dist., assignment to clerical duty discontinued; T. E. Enright to 28th from 4th Insp. Dist., assignment to clerical duty discontinued; J. F. Flynn to 89th from 22d, assigned to bicycle duty at booth, Bulls Head; R. A. Warren to 170th from 26th, assigned to mounted duty.

To 26th from prects. indicated: T. F. Jenkins, 2; J. F. Brennan, 14; J. F. Leahey, 16; W. F. Hughes, 96; H. M. Noble, 83; F. Dolan, 7; M. C. Leonard, 34; P. F. Cunningham, 86; V. W. Corell, 26; Charles Masterson, 30; Bicycle Patrol, J. E. Cone, 19 to 26th from 59th, assigned to duty at booth, West Hamilton Parkway, 7th Av. and 78th St. Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 20: Patrol. W. C. F. J. Murphy, to 82d from 23d; J. Dowling, to 46th from 23d.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon A. H. Brown, 11th Surg. Dist., to assume charge of 12th Surg. Dist. in addition to his own for 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 20; Capt. J. Wheelwright, 279th, to command 282d from 4 P. M., Jan. 18; Patrol. Julius Scheider, 7th, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3 for 30 days from 6 A. M., Jan. 21; P. F. Curtin, 51st, to bicycle duty at police booth, Mariners' Harbor for 10 days from 8 A. M., Jan. 21. To Det. Su.: Henry Seligman, 5th, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 20; Lieut. J. P. Mulry, 5th, for 5 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 23; T. F. Enright, 28th; J. M. Evans, 36th, and W. V. Patton, 79th, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 23; Lieut. C. J. Slattery, 5th, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 20; C. J. Clinton, 5th Insp. Dist., for 10 days from 8 A. M., Jan. 22.

Discontinued: Patrol. Henry Oppenheimer, Traf. Div. C, to Comr's office from 4 P. M., Jan. 19.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. Peter Reilly, 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 20; Det. Sgt. Joseph Slat, 3, 1864, 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 20; J. C. Gardiner, 164th, 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 20; P. F. Haggerty, 170th, 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 19.

The following applications for pay while sick are approved: Act. Det. Sergt. J. J. White, Det. Bu., from 5.30 P. M. Dec. 12, to 12 M. Jan. 14; Patrol. H. Rausch, 1,464, from 9 P. M., Dec. 28, to 12.01 A. M., Jan. 5; F. E. Dailey, 22, from 10 A. M., Oct. 28, to 12.02 A. M., Dec. 14; John Connelly, 31, from 1:45 A. M., Dec. 10, to 12 P. M., Jan. 10; P. F. Browne, 82, from noon Jan. 3, to 12 P. M., Jan. 7; John Shields, 38, from 12:40 P. M., Sept. 8, to 12 P. M., Sept. 9; T. Higgins, 2, from 6:30 P. M., Dec. 31, to 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; T. Sexton, 43, from 10:40 A. M., Oct. 18, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 20; F. Griffin, 65, from 12:45 A. M., Dec. 15, to 12 P. M., Dec. 16; J. Hoffman, 1,464, from 6:10 A. M., Dec. 15, to 12 P. M., Dec. 20; Godfrey Schiott, 65, from 1:15 A. M., Dec. 31, to noon, Jan. 10; J. J. Leahy, 66, from 1 A. M., Jan. 6, to noon, Jan. 11; W. Lloyd, 145, from 6:30 A. M., Nov. 28, to 12:01 A. M., Dec. 4; H. J. Young, 152, from 7:30 A. M., Dec. 29, to 12 P. M., Dec. 31; George Hensmiotter, 153, from 4 P. M., Dec. 22, to noon, Jan. 11; J. H. Ward, 155, from 10 A. M. Jan. 7, during disability; C. A. Merau, 166, from 2:40 P. M., Oct. 17, to noon, Nov. 7; Patrick McGovern, 161, from 10 P. M. Oct. 30, to 12:01 A. M., Jan. 11; A. W. Rudolph, 165, from 6 P. M., Dec. 24, to noon, Dec. 31; J. F. Dunn, 167, from 8:55 P. M., Sept. 21, to 12 P. M., Sept. 29; W. E. Brown, 270, from 1 P. M., Jan. 7, during disability; P. F. Murphy, Marine Div., from 12 P. M. Dec. 21, during disability.

Suspended from Duty: Patrol. Alexander Talley, 10, to take effect 2:41 P. M., Jan 18

Fire Department.

The resignation of Fireman (4th grade) Cornelius A. Forster of H. & L. 20, is accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 24, and he is granted leave to that date.

Penalties imposed: Charles F. Frothingham, Eng. 11, absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman, being under the influence of liquor; guilty on each charge and 12 regular leaves withheld. James T. Dow, H. & L. 18, absence without leave; seven regular leaves withheld. Frederick W. Green, H. & L. 1, being under the influence of liquor, disobedience of orders, absence without leave; charges suspended, ordered before medical officers for examination.

Charges dismissed: James E. Murray, H. & L. 20, reckless handling of tiller wheel.

Detailed: Lieut. J. J. Mahony from 6th to 10 A. M., Thursday, Jan. 21; Edward O. Bowen, Eng. 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 76; Fred T. Foote, Eng. 18; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 18; Joseph J. D'Asereto, Eng. 66; William Clancy, Eng. 76; Ernest A. Dannenberg, Eng. 79; William F. Gallagher, Eng. 84; William F. Hickey, Eng. 84; T. Cunningham, Eng. 227; Jos. Ehrenfinger, Eng. 244; Frank M. Munn, Eng. 244; Chas. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 261; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. Schilling, Eng. 287; (2d Dec.) Ernest Bernard, L. & L. 11; Ellsworth G. Clements, H. & L. 35; Julius A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; William F. Cole, H. & L. 107; Joseph Miller, H. & L. 115; William H. Breuer, H. & L. 118; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Chase, H. & L. 126; Alex J. Muir, H. & L. 134; Charles H. Brown, H. & L. 137; John J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Joseph A. Stack, H. & L. 148; John J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 148.

Special leaves without pay: Lieut. Dennis J. Statler, H. & L. 26, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Jan. 25; John E. Vaughan, H. & L. 16 hours, from 6 A. M. Jan. 20; Edwin J. Levy, Eng. 42, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Jan.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for promotion from janitor and janitor with knowledge of a steam heating or janitor engineer. It will be open only to such employees of the Department of Education as have obtained the necessary engineer's license from the Police Department. The examination will be entirely practical, and those who pass it will be continued in their present assignments, or may be assigned elsewhere as janitor engineers. The unsuccessful candidates will not be assigned to public school buildings where the services of janitor engineer are not necessary.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 28 a competitive examination for male senior animal husbandman to fill a vacancy at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will be to conduct research work pertaining to swine husbandry. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education; experience, publications or thesis.

Graduation from a four-year course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience since graduation from college in teaching or research, or both, in swine husbandry, in a college, university, or State experiment station, or similar institution are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Alumni Association of P. S. 18, Brooklyn, will have its annual dinner at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, that borough, on Jan. 23. On behalf of the association, its President, Arthur K. Jones, will present to the school an oil portrait of Edward Bush, former Principal of the school, who will be 85 years old on that day. President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will make the speech of acceptance.

P. S. 120, Manhattan, will celebrate a "Happy Evening" in its P. S. 66, Hester and Essex Streets, at 8 P. M. tomorrow.

The students of the City College have voted against the adoption of compulsory assemblies.

United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton will deliver an address on "Home Gardens Directed by the Schools" at the White Plains High School on Sunday afternoon.

The Board of Education has been requested to continue in the De Witt Clinton High School the class formed for the study of Italian.

Two blind boys will be among the graduates from the elementary schools this term. They are John Grosso of P. S. 20, Rivington and Forsyth Streets, and Warren Marshall of P. S. 180, 145th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Morway Williams, Chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee, will deliver an address in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School at 8 P. M. today.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Liberal loans on improved Manhattan property, 1sts and 2nds. Anderson, 156 B'way.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

$800 net monthly income for $6,000 cash; West 80's. Owner, Y 378 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; worth at call. Fiser Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Craftsman homes on rentlike terms. For beautiful booklet write to Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

$600 over first mortgage buys nice suburban house and plot, or will take automobile for it. Elliott, 44 Court St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome all-year home on the Sound; 8 large, beautiful rooms; every improvement; hot-water heat; 2 acres, &c.; large plot all hedged in; locality finest on Long Island; buyer has rights to very fine bathing beach; yacht club, dock, and tennis courts; 30 minutes out; only 2 minutes from station; $500 cash required; balance to suit. Address, E. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FOR HOMES in restricted New York suburbs, Long Island, express station, fine service, all conveniences, quiet, real country, consult J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8576 Cortlandt.

Real Estate Wanted.

To lease two-story double flats, Trinity Av., near 163d St. Chas. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Shop in Long Island City, near Queensboro Bridge; exceedingly low rent; suitable for carpenter shop, sheet metal shop, plumbing, or any light manufacturing; shop 20x60 ft., with yard 85x100 ft. and shed 25x30 ft.; light on three sides; dry basement; water, electricity, and gas; rent $45 per month. Inquire Room 1,010, No. 100 Park Av.

Lofts in office and factory building; frontage on 3 streets; light four sides; office building entrance; low rent; elevator; low insurance; sprinkler equipment; New York Post Office Station C in building; lofts 14,500 sq. ft. each; will divide. Your own broker or on premises, 9 to 10 A. M. L. Wing, Wing Bldg., 13th St., corner 9th Av.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ALSO WHERE uptown or downtown saving in rent, 30% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LET-TING BUREAU, 1,470 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 8786.

DESIRABLE DESK AND SHOW ROOM TO SUBLEASE (NORTH LIGHT) IN EAGLE BUILDING 21ST ST. AND 4TH AV. INQUIRE ELEVATOR STARTER.

91 CHARLES ST., corner Bleecker St.—Second loft; light from 14 windows; freight lift, wired power; immediate possession; $35. Keys, Wallace, third loft.

Lofts built to suit; rent, 22 cents per square foot; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbraith, 319 West 95th.

Large front or back parlor, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or high-class business. 155 West 118th St.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 18x50; will alter. Plaza 2121.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

482 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Parlor floor, desirable doctor or dentist or other business purpose. 62 West 55d.

Desk room, newly furnished office, modern building. Room 1,023 417 5th Av.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 501 Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjoins Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Newark.—Central business property within 6 minutes' walk from corner Broad and Market Sts.; price low; terms reasonable. Address Owner, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Bungalow sites; water, electricity; panoramic views over beautiful estates; near station, hour out. $250 each. Slocum, 141 B'way.

SUMMIT, N. J., have exceptional bargain for quick purchaser, for large property; finely located. Address Drake, 29 Bway.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, bath; $5,000; terms; would rent. Droescher, 11 Warren St., New York.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Room or rooms for use as studio; suitable for living; between 54th and 59th Sts.; must be independent and quiet and have electric light and running water; $35 to $50 month. G. V., 169 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $25, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $22, $32, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on case.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA. 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, L and surface cars.

REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9820 Col.

A.A.—5 all light sunny rooms and bath, well furnished; Oriental rugs, cut glass; sublet to October; half block from Drive; West 95th St.; $75 per month. See Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Choice localities; long, short leases. E. H. CLARK REALTY CO., INC., 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—6392.

66 W. 49TH.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for physicians or dentists, or business purposes.

COMPLETELY furnished, beautiful elevator apartment; four rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Apartment handsomely furnished, charming view; $100 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 W. 118th.

Doctor office; private house; 58 East 86th St.; convenient to all cars.

East Side.

We have to let several very comfortable bachelor apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in Holworthy Chambers, 152-6 Madison Av., northwest corner 32d St. Please apply on premises or to our office. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two rooms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath wanted by young married couple; immediate possession desired; prefer location between 70th and 110th Sts., west side; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c. Y 280 Times.

Wanted—To sub-rent 3-room furnished apartment until April, between Washington Square and 59th St.; open fireplace. $80-$90 month. C 252 Times Downtown.

Two or three rooms, kitchen, bath; modern; married couple, 7-year-old daughter; reasonable; full details. S 171 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Owner, going West, will sublet beautifully furnished southwest corner apartment, facing Riverside; 8 rooms, 2 baths; 7th floor; Subway station at door; immediate possession; lease to June 1 or longer. Phone 4302 Morningside, or apply to manager Hendrik Hudson, 110th and Riverside.

Will sublet at a sacrifice most attractive six-rooms and bath apartment for balance of lease to Oct. 1st, on account of leaving the city; exceptional house and neighborhood; central, at $75 monthly. Can be seen daily from 12 to 5. Apt. B5, 315 West 79th.

7 WEST 103D ST.

Quiet, select block, near Central Park; six large rooms; tiled bath; all hardwood finish; very large kitchen; one flight of stairs; best of heat and service; all improvements; rent, $35.00.

Parlor floor, seven large light rooms in single flat; all improvements; desirable house and neighborhood; excellent steam, hot water; janitor service; splendid location dentist, dressmaker; light business. 67 W. 96th.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

106-110 Central Park West, South Corner 71.—Six to nine rooms; $1,500 up.

SUBLET.—550 West 157th, corner apartment, six outside rooms; concession. Schmoll.

Non-housekeeping Apartments. Spencer Arms, S. W. cor. B'way and 60th St.

59TH, 54 WEST.—Lovely front 3-room apartment; high ceilings; unfurnished. Rose.

East Side.

At 889 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Elevator apartment, 206-208 East 17th St.; 5 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; telephone and hall service. Inquire Supt.

Brooklyn.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five rooms and bath, all light rooms; steam heat, hot water; $33-$35. Inquire Superintendent.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated room; table board; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; single and double rooms; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (near 70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; heat, electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

44TH, 200 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan, bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 340 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water, excellent table; references; phone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

78D, 260 WEST.—Unusual opportunity to secure large front room, with board in newly furnished house; bath, twin beds; accommodations equal to the best hotels in the city at half the cost; superior cuisine; separate table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, rear room, adjoining bath; unsurpassed table; electricity, private family. Apt. 11.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm, small, large rooms; bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished floor; private baths; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; small rooms; references.

82D, 13 WEST.—Attractive 2d-floor, suitable four men; continuous hot water, bath, electricity.

82D ST., 19 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; ideal location; superior board; table guests; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table moderate.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, newly decorated rooms; quiet, homelike; excellent board, reasonable.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room, adjoining bathroom; attractive house; excellent board.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, electricity; refined neighborhood; excellent table; references required.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences; private family; few boarders; references.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home accommodate couple, single person; private bath.

90D, 186 WEST.—Delightful single rooms, $6, $10; first-class private house.

90D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; "L," Park; all conveniences; table board.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Double room; suitable two men; lavatory; near bath; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; business people, couple; twin beds; moderate.

140TH, 456 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST (Riverside).—Attractive room; two, couple; elevator; references. Apt. 5A. Audubon 6490.

149TH, 544 WEST. Near B'way Subway. "The Audubon."—Select private family hotel; bright rooms, good board; low rates; first-class accommodation. Tel. 8781 Audubon.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $3-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

BABIES BOARDED by competent graduate nurse; terms reasonable. Nurse, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

ROOM AND BOARD in private family (German preferred) by blind middle-aged woman who manages to help herself and requires little care; references exchanged; $30 monthly. Y 279 Times Annex.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Refined family; fine location, rooms, and table. Box 254.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

18TH, ST, 105 EAST.—Furnished room; convenient to all car lines; no other boarders; breakfast optional; professional or business woman preferred; references. Apartment 22.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms; near all transit lines; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 55 EAST.—Large, small front rooms, fifth floor; near Subway; phone; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room; electricity; newly decorated house.

72d St., 178 East.—Large heated double room, adjoining kitchenette; smaller rooms; private.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

97H, 17 WEST.—private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also large front rooms; select, homelike surroundings; references.

37TH ST., 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room, furnished or unfurnished; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars inquire Madame Rose, 49 West 37th, (store.)

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house; bath adjoining; $4; gentlemen; permanent.

51ST ST., 33 WEST.—Attractive apartment, (room with private bath;) bargain. Manager.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; reference; private family.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant parlor; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; terms reasonable.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, overlooking Central Park; running water. Apt. 53.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; other desirable rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; references; phone.

70TH, 156 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large rooms, well lighted; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, separate or en suite, adjoining bath; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Sunny front room; also other cheerful room; running water; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; medium room; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable outside room, bath, private family; gentleman; references, Dutton.

82D, 60 WEST.—Well-furnished large, single rooms; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—One or two large second-floor rooms; private baths.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; refined private apartment; moderate; references. Ochs.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; heat, hot water, telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 282 West.—Attractive double room, southern exposure, new apartment; women; references. Porter.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small, heated rooms; American home comforts; $2.50; phone.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; meals optional. TC

103D, 246 WEST. (Subway.)—New England woman has single, double rooms.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Two-room suite, suitable three gentlemen; rent separately; ideal. Payne.

115TH, 501 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Walker 2500.

113TH, 586 WEST. (Apartment 62.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; every convenience; gentleman; private American family.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Outside air; beautiful view; convenient location; business man. Wheeler.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Single room, $3; bath, shower, steam; gentleman; quiet. Schmitz.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Columbia Heights; light, outside room. Turner.

116TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; running water; heated; bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family; suitable two gentlemen; $5.

118TH, 420 WEST.—One or two front rooms; reasonable. Apartment 22.

119TH, 480 WEST.—Large outside room, overlooking University Campus, with board; moderate rates.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Will rent room, kitchen privileges, to refined married couple. Scott.

139TH, 526 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; private family. Apt. 11.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Light room; modern improvements, $3; private family; near Subway and "L." Audubon 6408. Apartment 36, Conried.

187TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished front room; every convenience. Schrage, Apt. 53.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room, private lavatory adjoining bath. Jackson. 7015 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 21.—Large, sunny studio room, facing Hudson; exclusive apartment; 187th Subway.

In the exclusive bachelor houses at 16 and 18 West 45th St. there are available just now apartments of two rooms and bath, which will appeal to men of taste and refinement. Please apply on premises or to our office. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Beautiful sunny rooms; private family; high-class appointments; moderate. Apt. 7N. Riverside 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 580, (Apt. 52.)—Attractive double room; business women, students; board optional.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 177.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient Park Row Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

94th, 52 West.—Large, modern room; electricity; adjoining bath; furnished or unfurnished; $6.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room and breakfast in small private family; terms moderate. State particulars. M 259 Times Downtown.

ROOM and bath, by young couple; not over $4. S 164 Times.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; absolutely reliable; American; salary $9. C 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; A1 references; reasonable salary. S 188 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-SEAMSTRESS.—Young, intelligent Frenchwoman wishes position; or small housekeeping; sleep home; highest references. Gasser, 1,018 Park Av.

COOK—HANDY MAN.—Neat colored couple; cook, handy man; city, suburbs. 70 West 100th St.

COMPANION.—Mother's helper; intelligent, willing. S 154 Times.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—French, English, German, Latin, mathematics, piano; references. 207 W. 127th.

GOVERNESS or companion to child over three; American, 24; understands German; sleep home. Anxious, 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

HOUSEWORK.—Finnish girl wishes general housework; references. 2,835 7th Av., Knapp.

HOUSEKEEPER, American; refined; good reference; experienced. Write K. L. F., 407 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly understands physical care; good sewer; kindergarten training; willing, useful; best references. Address Capable, M 117 Times.

NURSE.—Young girl; sleep in, out; city, country. E. S., 85 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—neat, reliable, three year's experience; handle technical dictation; references; $10; efficient office assistant. Margaret B 389 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; qualified; executive ability; can assume responsibility; refined; excellent references; salary $15. Address Opportunity, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate (16); one year's experience; $6; good references; legible penman. B 370 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; excellent credentials. Miss R., 1,684 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAUHER.—Five years' advertising insurance experience; capable, businesslike, accurate transcription; $12; need employment. Advertiser, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Refined, Christian, experienced, neat, rapid worker; take full charge; interviewing, &c. Miss Bell, C 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years with one firm; thoroughly capable, dependable, conscientious, possessing the desirable qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary, $15. Address Valuable, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; refined Christian; also familiar with clerical work, filing, and telephone operating; $8

IDA TARBELL FAVORS SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

Efficient Management, with Co-operation, Her Scheme to Quiet Industrial Unrest.

NO AID IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Congressman Lewis Likens Mine Situation to Feudalism—Schiff and Belmont to Testify.

Scientific management found a wholehearted champion yesterday in Miss Ida Tarbell, the magazine writer, who testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations at the City Hall. Like other witnesses, she spoke of the unrest among the laboring men and set it down to their desire to better themselves, but, unlike labor unions, she contended that the great remedy for present conditions would be the principle of scientific management sympathetically and fairly applied with the co-operation of the employes to give it a fair chance of success.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman suggested to Miss Tarbell the power of suffrage, but the witness held that lack of experience kept the wages of women lower than those of men, and that women rather than men kept the vote from women.

Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, followed Miss Tarbell on the stand. He advocated a change in the conditions of mine ownership on the ground that it was impossible to regard a man who provided his workers with their homes, their stores, and their doctors, as well as their employment, in precisely the same position toward them as an ordinary employer of labor. He also made a set speech urging the placing of the telephone and telegraph systems under the Post Office.

Mother Jones, the agitator of the mine fields, was in the audience and scattered through the hall were many young men and women who had been prominent in labor struggles.

Miss Tarbell on Golden Rule.

Miss Tarbell, who was dressed in a black tailored suit and hat to match, described herself as "a poor journalist going around putting down merely what I observe." Chairman Walsh asked her to explain the title of a series of her articles, "The Golden Rule in Industry."

"It is the attempt," the writer replied, "to work out the policy of doing as you would be done by. There seems to be a silent revolution going on in American industry toward this end, a growing feeling that the common man is worth a good deal more than any employer or manager ever dreamed. There is an increasing desire to give him full justice and the idea is steadily at work.

"It is coming out fundamentally in what is called the science of management. This breaks away entirely from the old ideas. It means better earnings, shorter hours, and, most important of all, the development of the man as a worker.

"One reason why scientific management is so important is that it requires co-operation and collective action to make it really successful. Under it every man must be heard, whether his complaint be silly or not, either as an individual or through his representative."

Miss Tarbell said she had seen the system at work in half a dozen big factories, and said stress upon it was power to push men out of their ruts. Asked to instance a plant, she mentioned the United States Steel Corporation's establishments, and said it was particularly exemplified by the great increase in the safety devices. She advocated short hours and high pay.

"At the Commonwealth Steel Company, at Granite City," she said, "the men now work eight hours, and the management reports they make more steel than they used to in twelve hours. It was the head of the plant who recently refused a $30,000,000 contract for shrapnel, because he did not want to make missiles to kill men. The belief is growing that the more a man can earn in short hours the better for society."

Miss Tarbell criticised union leaders for not going into the shops and studying scientific management instead of opposing it. One-third of the extra product, she held, should go to the managers, one-third to labor, and one-third to the shop.

Mrs. Harriman put forward the common objection to scientific management, the way it would work under unscrupulous employers. Miss Tarbell answered at once that then it would not work at all.

Unions and Employers.

"How can it harmonize with the unions?" asked Mrs. Harriman.

"It is a great mistake for the employers not to foster the unions and for the unions not to understand the new methods."

"Do you think the financial interests are working against suffrage to keep down the wages of women?"

"I don't think they are interested. Most of the men I know are suffragists. It is the women who are preventing suffrage."

Commissioner O'Connell asked for an example of scientific management reducing hours in a machine shop, "the prey of all experts."

"I would not use the word 'prey,'" said Miss Tarbell sharply. "Excuse me."

Mr. O'Connell said that the Bethlehem Steel Company had not cut its hours, and the witness countered with an account of a steel mill where men were leaving at 4 o'clock in the afternoon because they had performed their task.

The Commissioner wanted to know how the older men would fare under scientific management. Miss Tarbell at once replied:

"The employers should have consideration for them. A man intelligent enough to install scientific management will be intelligent enough to take care of such men."

If men wanted to prevent the workers *from wanting more, Miss Tarbell said, they should not have educated them,* and she thought the opposition of some employers to remedial legislation was due to unintelligence, stupidity, and greed.

Chairman Walsh suggested that the opposition to scientific management sometimes came from the fear of overproduction. This led Miss Tarbell to a denunciation of that fear. It was the policy of the trusts, she said, always to keep the supply a little less than the demand. She told of how hundreds of barries of apples had been thrown into the Mississippi, when they were plentiful, to keep the price up.

"To keep the prices up, it was at one time generally supposed, would make for prosperity," she said. "It is natural that the laboring man should have shared the same idea. But I believe nothing makes work like work. This pernicious doctrine has done us terrible harm. Look at the war scare and the way it has stopped production. Abundance, abundance; we need abundance."

Congressman Lewis then took the stand and, as a man who had worked for fourteen years in the Pennsylvania coal mines, made a statement with regard to the laws of mine ownership.

Theory of Mine Ownership.

"A man can no longer own a coal mine as he owns his house and garden," he said. "Suppose a friend and I were to find 10,000 acres of coal lands in West Virginia. We ought to exploit the mines for the good of society. We must take the miners out there and build them houses. This gives us the relation of landlord and tenant, as well as employer and employe. Then we may have to start commissary stores. This gives us a third relation. And then we may have to supply the doctor, and perhaps even the saloon for our miners.

"So if mine employes have trouble with their employer, the result to them is disastrous. It affects all their relations to life at once, except toward their wives and children. Not only their work, but their homes and their stores, are gone, and it is inevitable that when the employer tells the men to get out *there should be trouble.*

"The employer is not wholly to blame, for society has told him that the mine is his just as his garden and cottage are his. But his relations with his employes are impossible in this country. They are a feudalism grosser than English history has ever shown. If all the country was in the same state, we should either cease to have private property or the Republic itself would perish."

Mr. Lewis spoke of the difficulty Congress had in proposing arbitration for the Colorado trouble, because the coal owners argued that there was nothing to arbitrate, as they had the undeniable right to do what they pleased with their own property.

"We must either modify this theory to meet conditions," he said, "or socialize the property itself. I presume the country is not ready for this second alternative, and it might be worth while asking whether the Public Utilities Commissions might not be called upon to determine the facts in labor controversies, so that the voice of society as usual might speak, to settle the controversy."

Congressman Lewis made a strong appeal to the Commission on the advisability of the Federal Government taking over the telegraph and telephone services. He argued that it could carry them on much more cheaply than the private concerns, and quoted the success of the parcel post compared with the express companies.

The Commission will resume its hearings this morning at 10 o'clock. The witnesses for the day are to be Jacob Hollander, Jacob H. Schiff, August Belmont, and Adolph Lewisohn.

FOUNDATIONS' AIM PRAISED.

Fear and Distrust of Them Not Shared by Untermyer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error of omission in your this morning's report of the proceedings of the Federal Industrial Commission, which does an injustice to the Foundations that are under investigation. In endeavoring to point out the conflict between State and Federal laws, I pointed to the manner in which they had secured their charters, but without implying any imputation upon their purposes.

Whilst it is made to appear that I criticised them generally, I made the following statement concerning them:

I do not share the fear and distrust of these foundations. I believe them to be prompted by the highest ideals of patriotism and unselfish public spirit. They are magnificently managed by the best intellect of the country—far better than would be possible with any public institution.

The genius and resourcefulness to which their founders owed their material success have been unselfishly expended by these men upon these Foundations, which are to be the monuments to future generations of their usefulness to society. They are doing incalculable public good and no harm. Happily, their conduct does not to any appreciable extent reflect the devious methods by which these fortunes were accumulated nor the views or policies of their founders on economic questions.

In every case in which the hope or expectation of future endowments may possibly be influencing the policies of the institutions the effect will be at most temporary. It will pass away with the life of the founder if there is any such present restraint. I can see great benefits and no appreciable danger from the existence of these Foundations, except from the forms of their organization.

I am anxious not to have it appear as though I had said or implied anything reflecting upon the high purposes in which these benefactions have been conceived and carried out.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

BIG BROTHER PLAN FOR IDLE.

Children's Aid Schoolhouses to be Used for Willing Workers.

Workshops for the unemployed will open today under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment in every schoolhouse of the Children's Aid Society in the city.

The fund for the operation of the workshops amounted last night to $3,500, all of which came from private contributions. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, in announcing that the workshops would be opened, said that $100,000 would be required to keep them in operation until Spring, and that the Mayor's Committee hoped to receive this amount in contributions within a short time. He said that the emergency loan fund of the committee would require another $100,000, while for miscellaneous plans the committee would need $50,000.

A new plan for helping in some degree to care for the unemployed was launched yesterday when the Mayor's committee decided to act as a clearing house for a move similar to the "Big Brother" movement in the churches.

The plan was for prosperous persons to become responsible for some man out of work or some family in distress. It would become the duty of the person wishing to help to find employment for those in the family able to work and to care for the family until such time as it might become self-supporting. The plan was borrowed by the Mayor's Committee from Chicago, where it went into effect a month ago as one of the relief measures for the Winter.

The Mayor's Committee called the attention of Gov. Whitman to a request *from the Highway Department of the State* for $10,000,000 with which to start work on highways. The committee urged that the money be appropriated at the earliest moment possible. The committee also sent a letter to President Wilson asking that the National Government look over its budget of work in this State and start all that could be got under way.

The plan of the Brooklyn Unemployment Committee to solve the problem of unemployment by starting up municipal manufacturing plants through the sale of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 in bonds will be discussed at a meeting tonight in the Church of the Messiah.

This afternoon the Merchants' Association will discuss unemployment at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor. The speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Chamberlain Bruere, and ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

HOTEL GINK GUESTS EARN $55 FIRST DAY

Dinner of Chuck Steak Mulligan Sets Them Lilting Lays of the Highroad.

NEW SHOES FOR ALL FEET

Everything Paid and $15 in Treasury—Slept on Newspapers—Blankets Tonight.

Songs of the fellowship of hoboes and refrains of the highroad that told of the joy of life beside a campfire of rotted railroad ties resounded through Centre and Worth Streets at the rush hour last night.

Passers-by looked up and saw what appeared to be a deserted factory, with broken windows and no lights.

But, in spite of the uninviting outward aspect, the building within housed some very happy hoboes. They were the "ginks" in the "Hotel de Gink," who had been permitted to "flop" in their new home for the first time. From their day's work at odd jobs the "ginks" brought in $55 in cash—enough to buy a new pair of shoes for every one of them at a second-hand store and have $15 for the "Mulligan stew fund."

The singing followed the evening repast of stew, which was not regular "Mulligan," with vegetables for its chief ingredients, but beef stew with forty pounds of chuck steak in its make-up.

No Charity, Says Davis.

When the keys were turned over to "Jeff" Davis, the "hobo king," at 5 o'clock he assured the forty followers who were with him in a working squad that there would be no charity in the proceedings from then on. He told them it would be bad form to accept any gift without working for it, and that as a starter he had insisted on paying the city $10 a month rent for the Hotel de Gink. To make sure there would be cash to pay the rent, he said he had contracted to remove a lot of brick for the city from the basements of buildings demolished for the new Court House across the street from the hobo home. All who were willing to work for all they should get in the way of food and cash Davis invited to come into the hotel with him and "make it our home." Those with other ideas of hobo ethics, he said, might pass on to the missions and the bread lines. He did not consider them real hoboes.

When Davis finished his little speech upon receiving the keys as the building's regular tenant, strong armed "jungle bulls" appeared with big pans of the chuck steak and vegetable trimmings.

They had cooked the meal in a brick stove across the street because they were not allowed to have light or fire in their new quarters. In the semi-darkness the hoboes gathered around the pans and each produced a plate, knife and fork.

They admitted that they were a little unused to regular dining utensils and told about a Bronx restaurant man who failed and gave them his whole restaurant outfit—plates, knives, forks, pans, chairs and even gas fixtures.

After Dinner Music.

It was in the full of after-dinner comfort that the hoboes began to lilt their favorite lays. At first there wasn't any instrumental accompaniment, but somebody produced a dollar bill and sent a young hobo, who surely hadn't turned twenty, out for a "hobo's fiddle." The boy came back with a mouth organ on which he first touched off "Silver Threads Among the Gold." The hoboes stood for the sentimentalism and even varied, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," with "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?"

"It'd be pretty hard for some mothers to tell," remarked one youngster who added that he guessed maybe his own mother back in Kentucky would like to know where he was.

The hoboes had no blankets. Steam heat which had been promised had not arrived, although plumbers among the hoboes had practically rebuilt the heating system in stopping the many leaks. Davis hoped to get the steam heat turned on today. He said he might buy coal himself. The prospect for work on the city's brick pile was so good that he believed his community could retain its solvency despite such an expenditure.

Davis Proud of Day's Work.

To callers Davis exhibited, with a good deal of joy, a roll of bills that represented the day's toil. "You never saw hoboes in New York putting that kind of a game over before, did you?" he suggested.

"You will all be surprised when you see how we pay our way with cash and earn cash to pay it, and not by taking anybody's job either. We never cut the union rate and never take a job that a regularly employed person might be able to get. While everybody has been shouting about doing something for the unemployed here we have got in without anybody's help in the way of money and done a whole lot for ourselves."

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who was the first city official to listen kindly to the idea of opening a Hotel de Gink, where men out of work could congregate and run their own establishment, said last night he was glad to see the men inside the building at last. When Mr. Bruere heard that the men had no blankets, but were spending the night on the floor without covering other than newspapers, he said he would see that a promised donation of 500 pairs of blankets was delivered today.

A woman who said her name was "Ruth," and that she was a Brooklyn suffragist who didn't like notoriety, visited the hoboes at the dinner hour. She promised to bring a sewing machine today so that the "ginks" could repair their clothing and hem towels and such things for their own use.

Davis said he'd have a piano in today that had been promised some days ago, so that a big party the hoboes are planning for Thursday night as a "housewarming" can go off with a regular vaudeville programme and stunts "from the road."

About 100 men slept at the Gink House last night. Davis said the small number was due to the fact that only a few had learned that he had got the keys.

WALSH LAWYER FOR UNIONS.

For Years He Has Represented Kansas City Labor Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Frank Walsh, Chairman of the United States Industrial Relations Commission, has made a comfortable fortune out of his law practice here. He gave a great deal of his time without compensation to promoting the Public Welfare Board when it was started.

His most noted case was the defense of Dr. B. Clark Hyde, charged with the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope. He also has to his credit the largest verdict ever awarded by a jury here in a personal injury damage case. For many years he has been attorney for the Industrial Council, the Central Labor Union, and for the labor interests whenever they needed a lawyer. He has frequently given his services to poor litigants who could not afford to obtain a lawyer.

HIPPODROME
Mammoth Winter Circus Supreme
6TH AVENUE, 43D & 44TH STREETS.
OPENS SAT. MAT., JAN. 23.
SEAT SALE NOW Nights 25c.-$1.50. Daily Mats. 25c.-$1

COMEDY Beginning SAT. NIGHT Seats Now
THE FALLEN IDOL

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30.
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
America's Prize Play,
CHILDREN OF EARTH
By ALICE BROWN.

BOOTH THEATRE.....SPECIAL
NEXT TUESDAY, also Feb. 3d & 26th, at 8:30.
BEATRICE HERFORD
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

Winthrop Ames presents LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:20. Last $1.50 Mat. Today. 1W'k
FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF IDEAS, 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
Matinee Today at 2:30—$1.00 and $1.50.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
BENNETT in MATERNITY
Night Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
Special Mats. Tomorrow & Friday, $1 & $1.50.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING
UNDER COVER
IRVIN COBB—Sat. Night, Carnegie Hall.
Tickets on Sale at Box Office & Gimbels.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TUESDAY & SAT. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT "Hello Broadway"
with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
"ON TRIAL" 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Half Price Mat. Today BEST SEATS $1
Polygamy
AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.

LONGACRE 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
First Time Tonight 8:30.
WM. L. SHERRY presents BOSWORTH'S
Hypocrites

MAT. DAILY, 25-50c. EVES., 25c. to $1.00.
Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Ave. Mat. Today 25 & 50c
LEW FIELDS "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

4 Modern Recitals: Bandbox Theatre, 205 E. 57th St.
LEO ORNSTEIN
JAN. 26, FEB. 7, 16 & 25.
Tickets for Series, $5.00; Single, $2.00, $1.00.

OPERA TICKETS, 4189 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of House; Subscriptions bought. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
5-Part Drama, HEARTS OF THE HIGHWAY, and 4 Special Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c & 50c. Next Week MARIE DORO in The Morals of Marcus. Strand Orch. & Soloists. "The Goose Girl."

IRVING PL. THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Tonight, "Kammermusik." Fri., "Spanische Fliegen"

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Travesty on "ON TRIAL." BAT NELSON, Jack Wilson, Sam Mann & Co., "A Telephone Tangle," "Eloping," & 15 oths.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
SINNERS
GREAT ALL-STAR CAST.
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.
Evgs. 8:20. THE LILAC DOMINO Last 2 Weeks

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today $1.50.
JOE WEBER OFFERS THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c. & $1.00.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. & Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY. 25c to $1.
LIFE BIGGEST PLAY.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
Song, Mirth and Beauty—Herald.
LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
500 GOOD GALLERY SEATS, 50c.
SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS, $1.00.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER"

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SYNDICATE.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES.
JOHN DREW
In His Famous ROSEMARY
Success.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TOMORROW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN OUTCAST NEXT MATINEE TOMORROW.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK Reg. Mat. TODAY & Sat. SPECIAL MAT. FRIDAY.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

DANSE DE FOLLIES At 12 Nightly.
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. Tel. 3060 Bryant.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
The Glass Promenade Will Be Imitated.
Reserved Seats and Tables at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
BIGGEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OTIS SKINNER
In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT

KNICKERBOCKER. NEXT MONDAY. Seats Tomorrow
Marie Cahill—Richard Carle
in the musical play, "90 IN THE SHADE."

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today and Sat. 2:15.
THE Show Shop with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20
Mats. TODAY (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
"A GREAT ACTRESS IN A GREAT PLAY."—Telegram.
MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 6 TIMES
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in PHANTOM RIVAL
TUES., JAN. 26 Seats Tomorrow Frances Starr MARIE ODILE.

WALLACK'S Opening of the Granville Barker Season.
POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY, JAN. 26
*Tickets purchased for Friday, Saturday and Monday must be exchanged at box office.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to $1. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c.
"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 2d, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 527 West 76th St., 10 West 11th St., 2 East 64th St., THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. and 43d St.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way at 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. Helen Ware & Co., Orville Harrold, Conroy & LeMaire (new act.) Pekin Mysteries, Isabel Rodrigues, Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Trixie Friganza, "Lonesome Ladies." Eva Condon & Jack Devereaux.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Yaleska Suratt & Co., Nellie V. Nichols, Paul Conchas, Hoey & Lee, Others.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve. 8.15. 57 St. IRVIN COBB of the Saturday Eve. Post. Seats now at Box Office & Gimbels. Illustrated Talk on what he saw at the front in the European War Zone. Motion Pictures.

Opera Seats Phone 8790 Bryant. Seats for CARUSO in All Parts of the House. Kalsenhof Ticket Office, B'way, 38th Opposite Opera House, 1415 B'way HUGUENOTS MASK BALL Mat. Today.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. HONEYMOON GIRLS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, $1.00.
KITTY MacKAY THE MERRY COMEDY OF YOUTH.
Next—Faversham in "The Hawk." Seats Jan. 21.

Where Friends Meet Friends From Far and Near

The other evening a diner at Churchill's—a well-known man who travels widely—remarked that it was just like home in a foreign atmosphere, for never had he seen so many friends and acquaintances, not only from Manhattan but from all parts of the world.

There is no more pleasurable combination than to dine delightfully and see familiar faces. Churchill's is not only dining headquarters for New York's smart people, but for the discriminating of all cities.

Besides its incomparable cuisine in a la carte service, Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner* from six to nine for $1.25, which gives rare prestige to that amount. As to Churchill's entertainment, those who know pronounce it to be unequalled.

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening Seven to One

Dancing
Afternoon and Evening

With Manhattan's most critical contingent of dancing folk, Churchill's handsome and spacious Ballroom enjoys exclusive preference. Exhibition dancing every evening by the inimitable Irene Weston, assisted by Ray Arverson.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for Luncheon—especially for its

Special Luncheon 75c

Distinctive in its appointments, unique in its settings, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant, since newly decorated and refurnished.

CHURCHILL'S
"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3.
EMILIO DE GORGOZA, Soloist.
SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE, BERLIOZ; DVORAK, MOZART, FRANCK, MASSENET.
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

SPECIAL SERIES OF
FIVE MASTER COMPOSER CONCERTS.
FEB. 4, 10; MARCH 2, 9, 16, AT 8 P. M.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Five of the World's Greatest Pianists.

Bauer	Brahms	Program
Busoni	Liszt	Program
Hofmann	Rubinstein	Program
Borwick	Beethoven	Program
Gabrilowitsch	Tschaikowsky	

AT CARNEGIE HALL
Subscription Tickets $1.50 to $6.
Room 1202, Aeolian Hall, Geo. Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight 8. Boris Godunow. Ober: Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Garrison; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. (Premiere) Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Tegani; Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. (75c to $5.) Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. (Cast above.)
Wed. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

HOTEL BILTMORE
1st Friday Morn. Musicale, Jan'y 29, 11:30 in the BILTMORE BALLROOM
GERALDINE FARRAR
PABLO CASALS
LUCCA BOTTA
Res. Seats, $2.00. Orders may now be sent to R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tom'w (Thurs.) Ev. 8:15 & Next Fri. Aft., at 2:30
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER
BEETHOVEN VIOLIN CONCERTO.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAM
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Saturday Aft., Jan. 23, at 2:30
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Mendelssohn, Rossini, Grainger, Mozart, Sub.
Soloist, EMILIO DE GOGORZA
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3.
Recital of Violin Chamber Music—KLEBER
ANDRE BENOIST at the Piano (STEINWAY.)
Seats at Hall or Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.
SPALDING

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 23, at 3.
Violin Recital THEODORE SPIERING
Assisted by CORNRAAD V. BOS. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 26, at 3.
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15.
Flonzaley SECOND CONCERT.
QUARTET. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Tonight at 8:15 & Every Evg. This Week, Aeolian Hall
SAPIRSTEIN
Parquet Seats, 50 cts., $1, $2. Steinway Piano.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE. MONTE CARLO GIRLS.

Miss Irene St. John Miss Lillian Lang
MODERN DANCING
TUITION FEES MODERATE.
THE ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO
30 East 34th St. Tel. 2010 Murray Hill.

MODERN DANCES—MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B.
The American authority on modern dancing
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TERMS REASONABLE.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE.
John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce.
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MISS CARLO ALVIENE STUDIOS, 225 West 57th Street.
6 PRIVATE LESSONS $10. (Phone Columbus 4733.)

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6265.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

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DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.

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A New Kind of Dinner at $1
A la Carte Portions
Not Courses of mere "Samples."
Dancing—6 to 9 P. M.
Restaurant 65-67 West 38th Street
Men's Grill 62-64 West 39th Street

CAFÉ BEAUX-ARTS "Really Different"
Nightly, at supper, in the Art Room,
MR. & MRS. GENE HODGKINS
"Art in Modern Dances"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK

Reisenweber's
at the Hub of New York
Columbus Circle.
gives you more real fun on the "Special Nights" than any spot in town. Tonight's a special, and you must not miss it.
Dancing—$1.00 Table d'Hote—Beefsteak Dinner $1.25—Private Parties.
Beginning Tonight, "VLAD THE FAD," the Latest Parisian Sensation.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.

RECTOR'S
Broadway at 43th St.
New Ball Room
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

HOTEL BREVOORT,
Fifth Avenue.
CAFE LAFAYETTE,
University Place.
THE TWO FRENCH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OF NEW YORK.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th Sts.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY.
SURFACE CARS ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 per day and up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 per day
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,080
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENNERT, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

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